

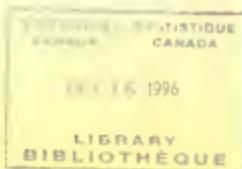
92N0064XPE

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Catalogue 92N0064XPE

Questionnaire Content

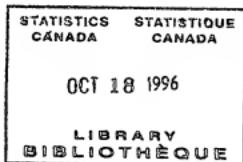
1996 Census of Population



Canada

Questionnaire Content

1996 Census of Population



"**19.** (1) A census of population of Canada shall be taken by Statistics Canada in the month of June in the year 1971, and every fifth year thereafter in a month to be fixed by the Governor in Council."

Statistics Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. S-19

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Introduction

- This document presents the questions included in the 1996 Census of Population and the reasons for their inclusion.
- The 1996 Census questions are grouped by topic. In some cases, questions are considered together, since the reasons these questions are asked, and the uses to which the information is put, are closely related.
- Information given in this document under "Selected Major Users" and "Legislative and Program Requirements" is based on written submissions received by Statistics Canada during the 1996 Census content consultation and input from in-house subject-matter specialists.
- The eventual user and program universe for data from individual questions is much larger but space does not permit the inclusion of all data users and requirements.
- For each question, or group of questions, the following are shown:
 1. Selected Major Users
 2. Target Groups
 - Those sub-groups of the Canadian population uniquely identified by the question, e.g., children are identified from the date of birth question.
 - Those sub-groups of the Canadian population around whom issues have arisen that are likely to be the subject of government policy and for whom the question can contribute information, e.g., children living in poverty.
 3. Legislative and Program Requirements
 - Refers to the legislation and program requirements in force when the 1996 Census of Population questions were published in the *Canada Gazette* (August 12, 1995).
 4. Purpose

Basic Census and Coverage Questions

"Let me emphasize that census population counts as well as the estimates of coverage error are very important to Finance Canada because they have major effects on federal transfers to provinces."

Finance Canada

"Demographic Characteristics - Our view is that the census content...contains sufficient depth and diversity to map the critically important trends."

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

"The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the overall population totals is useful to us and we would like to see its continuation in 1996."

Greater Vancouver Regional District, Strategic Planning Department

"The inclusion of postal codes in the 2A database in addition to the 2B database would avoid having to resort to indirect and costly auxiliary conversion files and would allow us to provide a broader service to our clients right from the start."

Quebec Bureau of Statistics

"Information technology is making it much easier to analyse administrative databases for policy and planning purposes. The standard geographic identifier for most population databases is the postal code. The collection of census information with the inclusion of the postal code would provide our government officials the opportunity to obtain statistical reports where the matching of geographies from our databases and the census would have a higher degree of accuracy. This would greatly enhance the quality of the analyses required to identify the needs of our population in the most cost effective manner."

New Brunswick Statistics Agency

Coverage Questions

STEP 1 Begin here by printing your address

STEP 2 List below all persons who usually live here as of May 14, 1996, even if they are temporarily away on business, at school or on vacation.

STEP 3 Did you leave anyone out of Step 2 because you were not sure the person should be listed?

STEP 4 Are ALL PERSONS in this household: government representatives of another country and their families; or members of the Armed Forces of another country and their families; or residents of another country visiting Canada, for example, on a business trip or on vacation?

STEP 5 If ALL PERSONS in this household are staying here temporarily and have a usual home somewhere else in Canada, enter the total number of persons in this box. Do not complete this questionnaire. Mail it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

STEP 6 Does anyone in this household OPERATE an agricultural operation?

STEP 7 In Question 1 on the next page, copy the names from Step 2.

Selected Major Users

Not applicable

Target Groups

Not applicable

Legislative and Program Requirements

Not applicable

Purpose

These steps are coverage questions designed to ensure that all usual residents of Canada are enumerated in their usual residence during the 1996 Census and to ensure that foreign residents are not enumerated. The term "usual resident of Canada" includes Canadian citizens, landed immigrants and people who hold a student or employment authorization, a Minister's permit or who are refugee claimants, and who have a usual residence in Canada. The Canadian census also enumerates Canadian military and diplomatic personnel living outside Canada.

The address is required so that Statistics Canada may ensure that each household is counted once and only once. The telephone number is used to contact a respondent if there is missing information on the census questionnaire. The postal code is discussed below in its own section.

The question regarding the operation of a farm, ranch or other agricultural holding is a screening question, not a coverage question, designed to identify all agricultural operators, including those living in towns or in other urban centres, so that they can be included in the concurrent Census of Agriculture.

STEP 1 Postal Code

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Veterans Affairs Canada

Provinces and Territories

Newfoundland
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Quebec
British Columbia

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval
Compusearch
Department of Family Studies, University of Manitoba
Edmonton, City of
Moncton, City of
Ontario Regional Information Systems Working Group
Richmond, City of
Vancouver, City of
Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District

Target Groups

Not applicable

Legislative and Program Requirements

Not applicable

Purpose

The 1996 Census is the first time that the postal code is captured from all Canadian households. (Previously, it was only captured from 20% of households.)

Possible benefits of the capture of the postal code from all the census questionnaires include: a more accurate Postal Code Conversion File (a file that links census geography with the postal code); better integration of census data with clients' data sets; more timely release of postal-code-based data; and, generally, improved relevance of census data to the needs of data users.

The spectrum of users of postal-code-based data, already diverse, is continuing to expand. Government agencies at all levels use the postal code for activities such as linking administrative data files to the census database. The private sector uses census data by postal code to conduct analysis that identifies clients and markets. Cross-tabulating census data by postal codes is another way to present and disseminate census data.

Question 1 Name

In the spaces provided, copy the names in the same order as in Step 2.

Selected Major Users*Federal Agencies and Departments*

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Canadian Heritage
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Elections Canada
Emergency Preparedness Canada
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Industry Canada
Justice Canada
National Advisory Council on Aging
Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Solicitor General Canada
Status of Women Canada
Transport Canada
Treasury Board of Canada
Veterans Affairs Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Many municipalities and organizations

Target Groups

Not applicable

Legislative Requirements

*Canada Council Act
Canada Elections Act
Canada Health Act
Canada Pension Plan Act
Canada Student Loans Act
Constitution Act
Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act
Railway Relocation and Crossing Act*

Purpose

Although this question requires the respondent to provide personal names (also obtained in Step 2 and Step 3), this information is only requested to ensure that each person is counted once and only once, and is kept confidential. To ensure confidentiality, **personal names are not entered into the census database.**

This question, together with the coverage questions, provides the basic data necessary to generate population counts for the nation, provinces, and smaller geographic areas such as municipalities, towns, villages, and Indian reserves. These counts provide an essential benchmark used to recalibrate the intercensal population estimates.

Population counts and estimates play a vital role under the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act* in determining the amounts of federal-provincial/territorial transfers. Population data are also required under various other federal statutes to determine transfers, allocate funds among provinces/territories, or direct program funds to communities of specific sizes.

Provincial governments also employ census population counts in determining transfers to regional and municipal governments, school boards and other local agencies.

Since interprovincial and intraprovincial migration estimates derived from administrative files are more subject to error than other components of population growth, population estimates between censuses are affected and so, consequently, are annual intergovernmental transfer programs and the allocation of other funds to provinces and territories. It is therefore important to rebase population estimates at five-year intervals using data provided from this question.

Population counts by small areas are also required for electoral boundary adjustments and electoral planning at all levels of government. Federally, the *Constitution Act* (formerly the *British North America Act*) and the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* require population counts for the purposes of defining federal electoral districts (FEDs). Population data are also required by the Chief Electoral Officer in order to determine costs associated with the holding of federal elections and related activities under the *Canada Elections Act*.

Statistics Canada, other federal departments, other levels of government and private sector survey-taking firms require census population counts, often together with other census socio-economic and demographic characteristics in order to design, stratify and weight their sample surveys and to interpret their results. The accuracy of survey results depends on correct and reliable data about basic characteristics of the population typically obtained from the most recent census.

Administrative information, an increasingly important data source, is also evaluated and benchmarked by reference to census data.

Census results are also used to locate populations with specific characteristics (Aboriginal people, persons with disabilities, etc.) in order to carry out more detailed sample surveys of specific designated groups.

The decision-making activities of private and crown corporations require information about population distributions. Questions such as where to locate a transmitting antenna for a radio station, whether to open a department store in a specific area, or the viability of air transport to a given locality are often answered by reference to basic census data in conjunction with other census variables. The quality of these answers will depend on the availability of current and accurate statistical information.

The *Canada Pension Plan Act* and other federal pension legislation permit census records to be submitted as proof of age for those citizens otherwise unable to demonstrate their admissibility to these programs. Regular censuses will therefore facilitate access to pensions in the future.

Answers obtained from Question 1 are also required by Statistics Canada in order to conduct its investigation of undercoverage of census population counts through the reverse record check procedure.

Detailed population counts for small areas are also required for such activities as providing postal service, emergency planning, choosing sites for airports, and locating descent paths as well as for land use studies.

Between 1951 and 1986, censuses have shown that the rate of population growth in Canada has declined, reaching an all-time low of 4.0% during 1981-86. However, the trend was reversed during 1986-91 when Canada's population increased by 7.9%. Also over the 1986-91 period, British Columbia retained its status as Canada's fastest growing province, exhibiting a population increase of 13.8%, whereas Saskatchewan experienced a loss of 2.0%.

Question 2 Relationship to Person 1

For each person usually living here, describe his/her relationship to Person 1.

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Canadian Heritage
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Justice Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Status of Women Canada
Veterans Affairs Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
Department of Family Studies, University of Manitoba
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario
Edmonton, City of
Haldimand-Norfolk, Regional Municipality of
Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Université du Québec
Laval, Ville de
Metropolitan Toronto, Municipality of
Montréal, Ville de
Regina, City of
Richmond City of
The December 9 Coalition
Toronto City, of
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-groups within the Canadian population:

- households,
- economic families,
- census families,
- unattached individuals.

This question provides an important characteristic for analysis of issues affecting:

- women,
- seniors,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- immigrants,
- lone-parent families,
- low income families.

Legislative and Program Requirements

- Canada Assistance Plan (HRD)*
- Canada Pension Plan (HRD)
- Canadian Human Rights Commission
- Child Tax Benefit (HRD/RC)
- Co-operative and Non-Profit Housing (CMHC)
- Guaranteed Income Supplement (HRD)
- National Child Care Information Centre (HRD)
- National Housing Act*
- Old Age Security (HRD)
- Population, Household and Family Estimates Program (STC)
- Population, Household and Family Projections Program (STC)
- Spouse's Allowance (HRD)
- Women's Program (SWC)

Purpose

The purpose of this question is to permit the identification of census and economic families, through the application of standard definitions to the reported relationships and other characteristics, and, in general, to permit the analysis of the living arrangements of household members.

The ability to produce family and household information for small areas is unique to the census and cannot be replicated or approximated using small-scale sample surveys.

* See Appendix 1, Abbreviations Used for Federal Government Departments, p. 119.

Information derived from this question, alone or in combination with other census data, is required to analyse the need for, and to formulate, evaluate, and administer federal, provincial and local programs in the area of for example family income maintenance, day care, support for persons with disabilities and seniors living alone, and support to lone-parent families. When used in conjunction with socio-cultural variables, the question can tell us a great deal about changing family composition.

Data on family and household formation and characteristics are also necessary to plan housing developments and project demand for such related services as electric, gas and telephone utilities, schools and medical facilities. Manufacturers and retailers require this information to plan shopping centres, and forecast demand for various consumer products.

For the purposes of many types of market sector analyses, the family or household is the relevant unit of study. Small area trends in rates of family formation and dissolution and household size and composition have significant implications for the demand for many types of consumer products and services.

Relationship to Person 1 is required for verification procedures such as the reverse record check and the overcoverage study. It is also used in the edit and imputation of the age, sex, marital status, and common-law variables.

Recent censuses have shown that, in 1991, about 84% of Canadians, or some 23 million people, lived in families as husbands, wives, common-law spouses, lone parents or children. Husband-wife families still represented the majority (87.0%) of all families. Common-law couples accounted for a growing share of husband-wife families, increasing from 6.4% in 1981 to 11.3% in 1991. In 1991, there were nearly one million lone-parent families in Canada, representing 13% of all families. Four out of every five of these families were headed by a woman. The proportion of seniors living alone has risen from 18.4% in 1971 to 25.9% in 1991.

Question 3 Date of Birth

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Justice Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Status of Women Canada
Treasury Board of Canada
Veterans Affairs Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Edmonton, City of
Laval, Ville de
Montréal General Hospital
Montréal, Ville de
Regina, City of
Richmond, City of
The Vanier Institute of the Family
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-group within the Canadian population:

- various age groups.

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- immigrants,
- women,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- visible minorities,
- linguistic minorities,
- lone-parent families,
- unemployed youth,
- children living in poverty.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Advisory Services on Housing for Children and the Elderly (CMHC)
Blind Persons Act
"Brighter Futures" Initiative (HC)
Canada Assistance Plan (HRD)
Canada Elections Act
Canada Pension Plan (HRD)
Canada Student Loans Act
Canadian Centre on Health Statistics (STC)
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Child Tax Benefit (HRD/RC)
Children's Bureau (HC)
Disabled Persons Act
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act
Indian and Inuit Family and Children's Services
National Advisory Council on Aging (HC)
National Child Care Information Centre (HRD)
New Horizons (HC)
Old Age Security Act
Population, Household and Family Estimates Program (STC)
Population, Household and Family Projections Program (STC)
Spouse's Allowance (HRD)
War Veterans Allowance Act

Purpose

The age variable is derived from this question. This indirect approach has proven to yield more accurate results than a direct question asking for the respondent's age on Census Day.

Information on the age distribution of the population is perhaps the most critical to policy makers in their efforts to foresee and plan for the future. Age is the determining factor in the requirement for specific services such as day care, primary and secondary school attendance. It can also be used as a predictor of major life cycle events including entrance to the labour force, family formation and retirement.

For these reasons, age distribution information allows policy makers to assess present and future needs for day care facilities, schools, hospitals, nursing homes and other social services and facilities. It allows policy makers to forecast death and birth rates, ageing of the population structure, future labour force supply, and to anticipate funding requirements of pension plans. Census data on age distribution are a vital underpinning of Statistics Canada's own population estimates.

Together with other census information, age data assist in determining whether income differentials between men and women or the general population and visible minorities are attributable to wage discrimination or experience in the labour force. There are, indeed, few areas of policy formulation and evaluation at any level of government for which data on the age distribution of the population are not vitally important.

Question 4 Sex

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Status of Women Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Edmonton, City of
Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity
Laval, Ville de
Metropolitan Toronto, Municipality of
Multiculturalism, B.C.

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-groups within the Canadian population:

- women,
- men.

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- lone-parent families,
- seniors,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- women.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canada Pension Plan (HRD)
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Employment Equity Act
Federal Contractors Program (HRD)
Legislated Employment Equity Program (HRD)
Native Women's Program (HRD)
Population, Household and Family Estimates Program (STC)
Population, Household and Family Projections Program (STC)
Spouse's Allowance (HRD)
Women's Bureau (HRD)
Women's Program (SWC)

Purpose

This variable is an important component of population estimates at all geographic levels. Regular, accurate census data on the sex structure of the population, are essential to maintain the accuracy of population estimates and of demographic indicators.

The most important role of this variable, however, is to permit the analysis of other census characteristics by gender, not only for the population as a whole, but also for sub-groups within the total population, for example, Aboriginal women, elderly women, immigrant women, and lone-parent families headed by women.

Together with age and income data, the question of income adequacy for elderly women can be illuminated, and policies and programs formulated and evaluated. Combined with labour force participation, age and family information, gender data allow the analysis of the determinants of labour force participation by women and therefore improved estimates of future labour supply. With occupational and educational data, the gender variable allows the formulation and evaluation of programs to encourage women for example to enter non-traditional occupations. The combination of demographic, education, labour force and income characteristics collected by the 1996 Census will permit evaluation of the extent of discriminatory employment income differentials between men and women.

Question 5 Marital Status

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Canadian Heritage
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Health Canada
Justice Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Status of Women Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
Department of Family Studies, University of Manitoba
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Edmonton, City of
Laval, Ville de
Montréal, Ville de
Richmond, City of
The December 9 Coalition

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-groups within the Canadian population:

- single people,
- married people,
- divorced people,
- widowed people,
- separated people.

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- seniors who live alone,
- lone-parent families.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canada Assistance Plan (HRD)
Canada Pension Plan (HRD)
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Child Tax Benefit (HRD/RC)
Guaranteed Income Supplement (HRD)
Law Reform Commission of Canada
National Advisory Council on Aging (HC)
Old Age Security (HRD)
Population, Household and Family Estimates Program (STC)
Population, Household and Family Projections Program (STC)
Spouse's Allowance (HRD)

Purpose

Information on marital status (legal) is necessary, together with the data from Question 2 on the relationship to the reference person and Question 6 on common-law status, in constructing family data. All these data are also an important input into the preparation of population, family and household estimates.

Marital status (legal) is an important variable in tracking the evolution of social institutions and mores. Together with data derived from Questions 2 and 6, it permits the investigation of the relative prevalence of legal marriage and cohabitation and the presence or absence of children in these living arrangements.

In studies of lone-parent families, marital status (legal) data permit the division of such families into categories; separated, divorced, widowed or single. The combination of this information with economic data gives a picture of the relative economic well-being of male and female headed lone-parent families.

This variable, when combined with age, permits researchers to identify the number and distribution of unattached seniors; an important sub-group for those developing social programs and services for the elderly.

Since the marital status (legal) variable contributes to our ability to understand family structure in Canada, it is essential for a reassessment of many of our laws and social programs that were based on past trends regarding the composition and economic stability of families. Current statistical information about trends in the changing family structures of Canadians is necessary to develop effective policies and legislation.

Question 6 Common-law Status

Is this person living with a common-law partner?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Canadian Heritage
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Justice Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Status of Women Canada
Veterans Affairs Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
Department of Family Studies, University of Manitoba
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario
Edmonton, City of
Greek Orthodox Diocese of Toronto (Canada)
Laval, Ville de
Montréal, Ville de
Richmond, City of
The December 9 Coalition
The Vanier Institute of the Family
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-group within the Canadian population:

- those in common-law relationships.

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- seniors,
- lone-parent families.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canada Assistance Plan (HRD)
Canada Pension Plan (HRD)
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Child Tax Benefit (HRD/RC)
Guaranteed Income Supplement (HRD)
Law Reform Commission of Canada
National Advisory Council on Aging (HC)
Population, Household and Family Estimates Program (STC)
Population, Household and Family Projections Program (STC)
Spouse's Allowance (HRD)

Purpose

The purpose of this question is to identify changing family structures and relationships. Data on common-law status will enhance researchers' and policy-makers' comprehension of the phenomenon of cohabitation and of its extent and prevalence in different regions of the country. Together with Question 5 on marital status and Question 2 on relationship to the reference person, data on common-law status are needed to construct family data.

Information from this question is also an input into preparation of population, family, and household estimates.

Together with census data on social and economic characteristics, this question will yield significant information on couples in common-law relationships, their ethnic and linguistic backgrounds, educational attainment and labour force participation. This question will also provide information on the differences in economic status between couples in common-law and legal marital relationships.

This question was first asked as a separate question in 1991. (Before this, the number of common-law unions had to be inferred or estimated from the relationship to Person 1 question.) Therefore, 1996 and 1991 common-law information is more comparable than data from previous censuses.

Activity Limitations

"Veterans Affairs Canada is pleased to note that disability indicators will be included in the 1996 long form...since age-specific disability information is useful in benchmarking veteran morbidity data against broader Canadian trends."

Veterans Affairs Canada

"...persons with disability, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples: These blocks are the primary source of information for identifying employment equity groups. The information is used for the production of statistics necessary for the administration of the *Employment Equity Act*."

Human Resources Development Canada

Question 7 Activity Limitations

Is this person limited in the kind or amount of activity that he/she can do because of a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem?

Question 8 Long-term Disability

Does this person have any long-term disabilities or handicaps?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Justice Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on National Passenger Transportation
Treasury Board of Canada
Veterans Affairs Canada

Provinces and Territories

Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Advisory Committee on Social Conditions
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
Matsqui, District Municipality of
Multiculturalism, B.C.
Regina, City of
Richmond, City of
Scarborough, City of
The Vanier Institute of the Family
Toronto, City of
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

These questions identify the following sub-group within the Canadian population:

- persons with disabilities.

These questions provide an important characteristic for analysis of issues affecting:

- Aboriginal peoples,
- children,
- seniors,
- adults in the labour force.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Advisory Services on Housing for Handicapped (CMHC)
Bureau on Rehabilitation (HRD)
Canada Pension Plan (HRD)
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Disabled and Handicapped Travellers (TC)
Disabled Persons Participation Program (HRD)
Disabled Persons Unit (HRD)
Employment Equity Act
Federal Contractors Program (HRD)
Legislated Employment Equity Program (HRD)
National Strategy for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (HRD)
Services to Handicapped Persons (PSC)
Special Measures and Initiative Program Recruitment (PSC)
Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat (HRD)
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Program (HRD)
Workers with Disabilities Fund (HRD)

Purpose

Statistics Canada's consultation with major users of census data indicates a general requirement for information about persons with disabilities for the administration and formulation of programs ranging from transportation and housing to communications and employment equity. Government departments at all levels require such data to ensure accessibility of existing government services. Inclusion of a disability question on the 1986 Census (the first census to have a disability question) was strongly recommended by the House of Commons Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped.

These questions provide information on which to base more in depth studies of persons with disabilities. In 1986 and 1991, these questions identified respondents who went on to take part in the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS). For 1996, no postcensal survey is planned.

Language

"...given the mandate of this Ministry (Solicitor General Canada), in the areas of policing, security and corrections, we are interested in information on language and literacy, that may have an impact on the accessibility of services."

Solicitor General Canada

"Knowledge of languages other than English or French... should also be repeated for the 1996 Census as it is an extremely useful indicator of current immigration trends, and may also facilitate Greater Vancouver's ability to attract commercial opportunities overseas."

Greater Vancouver Regional District, Strategic Planning Department

"23. Minority Language Education Rights

(3) applies wherever in the province the number of children of citizens who have such a right is sufficient to warrant the provision of them out of public funds."

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Question 9

Knowledge of English and French

Can this person speak English or French well enough to conduct a conversation?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Canadian Heritage
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Justice Canada
Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Solicitor General Canada
Status of Women Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Alberta
British Columbia
Yukon
Northwest Territories

Other

Alliance Québec
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton
Comité d'adaptation des ressources humaines de la francophonie canadienne
(CARHFC)

Conseil canadien de la coopération
Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario
Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada
Fédération des parents acadiens de la Nouvelle-Écosse
Fédération des parents de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard
Four Directions Consulting Group
Franco-Ontarian Education and Training Council
German Canadian Congress
Laval, Ville de
Moncton, City of
Montréal, Ville de
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education
Richmond, City of
Scarborough, City of
Serbian National Shield Society of Canada
Société nationale de l'Acadie
T. Eaton Company
Toronto, City of
Vancouver, City of
Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-groups within the Canadian population:

- English speakers,
- French speakers,
- those who speak both official languages,
- those who speak neither official language.

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- immigrants,
- linguistic minorities,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- ethnic minorities.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
Canadian Multiculturalism Act
Heritage Culture and Languages Program (CH)
Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program (C&I)
Office de la langue française (Quebec)
Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
Official Languages Act

Purpose

The response categories for this question show whether the respondent and other household members can converse in either, both or neither of Canada's official languages. The information obtained from this question is essential to the evaluation of federal and provincial government programs designed to promote bilingualism in the public service and the general population.

In conjunction with data from the mother tongue and home language questions, the information on knowledge of official languages is used for the provision of services under the *Official Languages Act*. Small area language information is needed for the administration of the federal government's official languages policy in order to ensure that service in both official languages is available wherever numbers warrant.

The question identifies the population that is unable to speak either official language. It is therefore used to assess the adaptation of new immigrants, to guide the provision of language training in Canada's official languages to those areas and groups where it is most required, and to determine the need to provide third language translation and interpretation in support of federal and provincial programs.

Together with data on mother tongue and home language, information from the official language question allows the projection of future official language use by those currently speaking neither. The identification of any change in historical trends in adoption of one official language or the other, is also an important use of the data resulting from this question.

Question 10 Knowledge of Other Language(s)

What language(s), other than English or French, can this person speak well enough to conduct a conversation?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Canadian Heritage
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Justice Canada
Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Solicitor General Canada
Status of Women Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Québec
Ontario
Manitoba
Alberta
British Columbia
Yukon
Northwest Territories

Other

Alliance Québec
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton

Comité d'adaptation des ressources humaines de la francophonie canadienne
(CARHFC)
Conseil canadien de la coopération
Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario
Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada
Fédération des parents acadiens de la Nouvelle-Écosse
Fédération des parents de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard
Four Directions Consulting Group
Franco-Ontarian Education and Training Council
German Canadian Congress
Laval, Ville de
Moncton, City of
Montréal, Ville de
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education
Richmond, City of
Scarborough, City of
Serbian National Shield Society of Canada
Société nationale de l'Acadie
T. Eaton Company
Toronto, City of
Vancouver, City of
Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-group within the Canadian population:

- linguistic groups.

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- Aboriginal peoples,
- immigrants,
- ethnic minorities.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
Canadian Multiculturalism Act
Heritage Culture and Languages Program (CH)
Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program (C&I)
Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada (C&I)
Official Languages Act

Purpose

This question shows the number of Canadians who can converse in non-official languages. It also provides a measure of the retention of Aboriginal and heritage languages, thereby providing support for federal programs under the *Canadian Multiculturalism Act* and the *Official Languages Act*.

Information from this question provides a good indication of language knowledge in Canada at the time of the census, regardless of the languages that individuals learned as mother tongue or used most often at home.

Question 11 Language Spoken at Home

What language does this person speak most often at home?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- Canadian Heritage
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- Environment Canada
- Human Resources Development Canada
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
- Revenue Canada
- Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
- Status of Women Canada
- Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

- Nova Scotia
- New Brunswick
- Quebec
- Ontario
- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Yukon
- Northwest Territories

Other

- Alliance Québec
- Calgary, City of
- Canadian Ethnocultural Council
- Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton
- Comité d'adaptation des ressources humaines de la francophonie canadienne (CARHFC)
- Conseil canadien de la coopération
- Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
- Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
- Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario
- Edmonton, City of
- Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada
- Fédération des parents acadiens de la Nouvelle-Écosse

Fédération des parents de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard
Four Directions Consulting Group
Franco-Ontarian Education and Training Council
Laval, Ville de
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education
Société nationale de l'Acadie
Spanish Speaking Community of Edmonton
T. Eaton Company
Toronto, City of
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- linguistic minorities,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- immigrants,
- ethnic minorities.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canadian Multiculturalism Act
Office de la langue française (Quebec)
Official Languages Act

Purpose

This question, first introduced to the census in 1971 on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, is vitally important in the assessment of the success of the federal government's official languages policies and programs, as it shows the current language use of Canadians.

Together with census information on mother tongue, home language data permit the analysis of the assimilation of linguistic minorities in any area across Canada and, therefore, the analysis of the success or failure of federal programs designed to support language retention by linguistic minorities. Similarly, home language information permits the analysis of the extent to which federal programs designed to preserve the linguistic heritage of Aboriginal peoples have succeeded in maintaining Aboriginal languages as living languages.

The 1996 Census home language information is also used to evaluate the success and impact of federal immigration policies. Together with census questions about immigration and the other language questions, home language data show the extent to which various immigrant groups retain the use of heritage languages. Information from the home language question also permits analysis of the official language adopted by new immigrants and how it varies by the province of residence.

Together with data on mother tongue, home language statistics are vitally important to the formulation and evaluation of multicultural programs and policies by identifying the location of population concentrations requiring services in a non-official language, and, in the longer term, by supporting the evaluation of the extent to which those policies and programs have succeeded in preserving the linguistic heritage of the Canadian population.

Question 12 First Language Learned at Home

What is the language that this person first learned at home in childhood and still understands?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Elections Canada
Environment Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Justice Canada
Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Status of Women Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provincial and Territories

Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Alberta
British Columbia
Yukon
Northwest Territories

Other

Alliance Québec
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton
Comité d'adaptation des ressources humaines de la francophonie canadienne
(CARHFC)
Conseil canadien de la coopération

Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario
Edmonton, City of
Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada
Fédération des parents acadiens de la Nouvelle-Écosse
Fédération des parents de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard
Four Directions Consulting Group
Franco-Ontarian Education and Training Council
Greek Orthodox Diocese of Toronto (Canada)
Laval, Ville de
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education
Scarborough, City of
Société nationale de l'Acadie
T. Eaton Company
Toronto, City of
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-group within the Canadian population:

- linguistic groups.

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- Aboriginal peoples,
- immigrants,
- ethnic minorities,
- linguistic minorities.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
Canadian Multiculturalism Act
Heritage Culture and Languages Program (CH)
Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program (C&I)
Office de la langue française (Quebec)
Official Languages Act

Purpose

The purpose of the mother tongue question is to determine the first language learned at home in childhood by the respondents. It is asked of all census respondents.

Small area data on mother tongue are required to provide the information needed to administer the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. In conjunction with other language variables, mother tongue data are used for the purpose of establishing bilingual districts. In addition, these data are required under the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* minority language education rights clause to determine whether, in any given area, the number of children potentially admissible to minority language education warrants provision of that education out of public funds.

The *Charter* also undertakes to support the multicultural character of the Canadian population and therefore current mother tongue data are necessary to determine the viability of cultural services to non-official minorities in given areas such as those envisioned in the culture retention programs of Canadian Heritage. Information from this question is important in measuring the success of policies and programs designed to preserve the linguistic heritage of Canada's Aboriginal peoples.

Section 41 of the *Official Languages Act* commits the Government of Canada to "enhancing the vitality of the English and French linguistic minority communities in Canada and supporting and assisting their development; and fostering the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian society." The mother tongue data are essential for identifying the minority linguistic communities and, in conjunction with other data, for monitoring their economic, social, and cultural development.

The Commissioner of Official languages and data user groups have emphasized the importance of small area mother tongue data in the administration of the federal government's official languages policy. Both the Chief Electoral Officer and Statistics Canada itself use these data in their electoral and census activities respectively, activities which touch all Canadians, to ensure service in both official languages is available wherever numbers warrant. The same is, of course, true for many other federal and, in some cases, provincial government departments. Many provincial governments, municipalities, businesses and social service agencies have also indicated support for this question to guide their provision of services in official languages to the Canadian population.

The results of previous censuses have shown that federal immigration policies, provincial government language policies and economic forces can significantly alter the geographic distribution of linguistic groups. Sound administration of government language policy therefore requires regular and frequent information for small areas regarding the current distribution of linguistic groups.

Recent studies continue to show income disparities among linguistic groups. Mother tongue data will continue to be necessary, together with other census variables such as education, occupation and income, to determine the causes of these disparities and to design programs for their correction.

Citizenship and Immigration

"One of our chief areas of interest is the adjustment of immigrants and we are interested in those questions which will furnish useful information in this regard."

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Question 13 Place of Birth

Where was this person born?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Industry Canada
Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Status of Women Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Alberta
British Columbia

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Advisory Committee on Social Conditions
Association of Nigerian in Nova Scotia
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Chinese Canadian National Council
Church of Jesus-Christ of the Latter-Day Saints
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Edmonton, City of
German Canadian Congress

Greek Orthodox Diocese of Toronto (Canada)
Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity
Matsqui, District Municipality of
Richmond, City of
Toronto, City of
User's Group of York University
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-groups within the Canadian population:

- Canadian-born,
- foreign-born.

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- linguistic minorities,
- ethnic groups,
- visible minorities.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Canadian Multiculturalism Act

Employment Equity Act

Immigration Act

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (C&I)

Independent, Sponsored and Refugee Immigration (C&I)

Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages

Purpose

The question on place of birth is particularly important for the formulation and evaluation of immigration policy. Census data are the only source of information available on the stock of immigrants living in Canada. Data on retention of immigrants by place of birth and period of immigration are important indicators of the adaptability of potential immigrants to Canada. Further information about the adaptability and integration of new immigrants can be obtained by comparing census characteristics (e.g., labour force activity) for new immigrants by place of birth to those of the general population. Analysis of the process of adaptation can be supported by considering data on the period of immigration. The data are also required to guide the administration of the Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program and the Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada program.

While statistics from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (C&I) provide information about the initial destination of new immigrants, federal and provincial immigration program administrators and labour supply forecasters rely on census data to determine the subsequent mobility and adaptation of new

immigrants. Census data on immigrant groups is important in analysing the extent of immigrant contribution to the labour force and to the economy; in accurately forecasting regional labour supply and the demand for health, education, and social services; and in meeting other objectives of immigration policy.

Place-of-birth data also permit analysis of life time interprovincial migration of the Canadian-born by revealing the total stock of persons residing in their province or territory of birth. This information permits federal and provincial officials to calculate, for each province, the net migration (immigration minus emigration) of the Canadian-born and to analyse the characteristics of those entering or leaving the province relative to those remaining. This allows the analysis of the ability of a province to retain highly qualified members of the labour force trained at provincial or federal expense under regional development initiatives.

As with other cultural variables such as mother tongue and ethnic origin, place of birth is important for the development of multicultural programs by allowing program managers to identify communities with high concentrations of certain nationalities.

Question 14 Citizenship

Of what country is this person a citizen?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Industry Canada
Justice Canada
Revenue Canada
Status of Women Canada

Provinces and Territories

New Brunswick
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Alberta

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Social Conditions
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Edmonton, City of
Greek Orthodox Diocese of Toronto (Canada)
Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity
Matsqui, District Municipality of
Richmond, City of
Toronto, City of
User's Group of York University
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-groups within the Canadian population:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or naturalization),
- non-Canadian citizens,
- multiple citizenship holders,
- non-permanent residents.

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- education rights of linguistic minorities,
- adaptation of new immigrant groups.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Canadian Human Rights Commission

Canadian Multiculturalism Act

Citizenship Act

Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program (C&I)

Immigration Act

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (C&I)

Independent, Sponsored and Refugee Immigration (C&I)

Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages

Purpose

Citizenship is a determinant of the rights available to elements of the Canadian population. Under the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, Canadian citizens are guaranteed minority language education rights. Legal opinions sought by Statistics Canada indicate that while the *Charter* does not require Statistics Canada to collect and make available data on citizenship and mother tongue of the Canadian population in support of this clause, such data would be admissible before the courts as pertinent to the issue of determining whether the number of children of citizens possessing minority language education rights warrants provision of minority language education out of public funds. It is therefore vitally important to maintain current census data to ensure these rights are applied in a fair and informed manner and are not denied for lack of reliable information.

Citizenship is also a determinant of the right to vote in Canadian elections. Census data are therefore available to support electoral planning at all levels of government. The combination of citizenship and age data allows electoral program managers to determine the potential electorate and the success of voter enumeration in identifying eligible voters and to develop programs to encourage electoral participation where it is known to be weak. The efficient administration of elections requires detailed small area information on the potential electorate in defining polling areas. This information is also widely used by Canadian political parties and political scientists in the analysis of voter behaviour.

By identifying non-citizens and their characteristics, the 1996 Census will assist federal and provincial government planners in planning citizenship court facilities and administering programs of preparation for citizenship, indicating the areas and languages in which such programs are required.

As indicated previously, the rate at which new immigrants apply for and obtain Canadian citizenship is considered to be an indicator of the adaptability of potential immigrants. Census data are consequently an important input to the determination of federal immigration policy and targets.

Information from the country of citizenship question is also used to administer exchange programs between Canada and other countries.

Question 15 Landed Immigrant Status

Is this person now, or has this person ever been, a landed immigrant?

Question 16 Year of Immigration

In what year did this person first become a landed immigrant?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Industry Canada
Justice Canada
Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
Revenue Canada
Status of Women Canada

Provinces and Territories

Prince Edward Island
New Brunswick
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Alberta
British Columbia

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Advisory Committee on Social Conditions
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Edmonton, City of
Greek Orthodox Diocese of Toronto (Canada)

Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity
Matsqui, District Municipality of
Richmond, City of
Toronto, City of
User's Group of York University
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

These questions identify the following sub-groups within the Canadian population:

- immigrants,
- non-permanent residents.

These questions provide an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- the adaptation of new immigrant groups,
- visible minorities,
- ethnic groups.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program (C&I)

Immigration Act

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (C&I)

Independent, Sponsored and Refugee Immigration (C&I)

Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada (C&I)

Purpose

Landed immigrant status (Question 15) was asked for the first time in 1991. This question, along with the citizenship question, permits census data users to identify the non-immigrant population (Canadian citizens by birth), the immigrant population (landed immigrants), and the non-permanent resident population (refugee claimants and holders of student authorizations, employment authorizations, and Minister's permits). Non-permanent residents were included in the census for the first time in 1991.

Question 16 has been asked in some form since 1901. In 1996, the question asks "In what year did this person first become a landed immigrant?"

Information on immigration, when combined with data from other census questions, can be used to study the characteristics of Canada's immigrant population. Information on period of immigration is also important for studies of immigration trends.

The technique used to determine the immigrant population changed between 1986 and 1991. In 1986 the immigrant population was defined as those persons who were not Canadian citizens by birth. In 1991 the direct question on landed immigrant status was used to identify the immigrant population. Persons

who answered "yes" to this question were considered immigrants to Canada. Persons who answered "no" to this question and who also are not Canadian citizens by birth are considered to be non-permanent residents. The 1991 approach has been maintained for 1996.

These questions are also intended to improve our understanding of coverage issues, since federal and provincial analysts and users will be able to determine the number, location and characteristics of the three categories of respondents (the non-immigrant population, the immigrant population, and the non-permanent resident population). Since coverage affects census population counts, the results of these questions have implications for program and transfer payment delivery.

Citizenship and Immigration Canada (C&I) is required, when recommending immigration targets to Cabinet, to provide documentation on the integration and rate of assimilation of past immigrants in terms of their demographic, cultural, educational and occupational characteristics. The census provides a unique database to support these studies.

Year or period of immigration data make it possible to study immigrant groups that came to Canada at a particular time. Analysis can thus take on a historical dimension: for example, determining the effects of world events and changes in Canadian immigration policy on the size and composition of the immigrant population.

Year of immigration, together with administrative data from the period of initial immigration, allows program analysts to determine to what extent immigrants have remained in Canada and the characteristics of those leaving the country. Together with date-of-birth data, year-of-immigration information allow analysts to determine age at immigration and to assess the impact of age on the adaptation and integration of Canada's immigrants. In combination with census citizenship data, year-of-immigration data allow analysts to determine how slowly or quickly the immigrant population obtains Canadian citizenship.

Census data also allow immigration and labour market analysts to assess the appropriateness of the occupational structure of recent immigration in terms of the requirements of the Canadian labour market.

Various federal and provincial services to immigrants, such as the Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program and the Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada program, both provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada, can employ census data to locate immigrant communities after initial entry and identify their nationality, ethnic origin and mother tongue to assist in the delivery of post-entry services.

While the proportion of immigrants in Canada's population has remained at around 16% since 1951, their cultural and ethnic characteristics have not been constant. There is no reason to believe past trends in adaptation and integration of immigrants will remain valid. The 1996 Census will play a major role in supporting the analysis of the impact of recent immigration at the federal, provincial and municipal levels.

Ethnic Origin

"Our Employment Equity Branch is responsible for providing employers covered under the Legislated Employment Equity Program (LEEP) and the Federal Contractors Program (FCP) with labour market information on the four designated groups. Therefore, it is imperative that we are able to identify visible minorities on the 1996 Census."

Human Resources Development Canada

"I am pleased that the 1996 Census would, for the first time, contain a direct question on 'race'. This would allow us to control for discrimination effects when we examine the performance of immigrants and will help us to study the impacts of immigration on racial tolerance."

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Question 17 Ethnic Origin

To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?

Question 19 Population Group

Is this person: White, Chinese, South Asian, Black, Arab/West Asian, Filipino, South East Asian, Latin American, Japanese, Korean or Other?

Selected Major Users*Federal Agencies and Departments*

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Canadian Heritage
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Justice Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Solicitor General Canada
Status of Women Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Advisory Committee on Social Conditions
African Training and Employment Centre
Assembly of First Nations
Association of Black Social Workers
Association of Nigerians in Nova Scotia
Battle River Regional Planning Commission

Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval
Black United Front
Burlington, City of
Calgary, City of
Canadian Arab Federation
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton
Centre for the Study of Population, Florida State University
Chinese Canadian National Council
Coalition of Agencies Serving South Asians
Compusearch
Council of Yukon Indians
Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
Département de sociologie, Université de Montréal
Department of Family Studies, University of Manitoba
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan
Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario
East Preston Development Centre
Edmonton, City of
Estonian Central Council in Canada
Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada
Fédération des parents acadiens de la Nouvelle-Écosse
Fédération des parents de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard
Four Directions Consulting Group
German Canadian Congress
Greek Orthodox Diocese of Toronto (Canada)
Halifax, City of
Hispanic Council of Metro Toronto
Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity
Inuit Tapirat of Canada
Jeunesse acadienne
Kingsclear First Nation
Latin American Community Centre
Laval, Ville de
Library of University of Manitoba
Mana Research Limited
Matsqui, District Municipality of
Métis National Council
Montréal General Hospital
Montréal, Ville de
Multicultural Association of Fredericton
Multicultural Societies and Social Services Agencies
Multiculturalism, B.C.
National Association of Friendship Centres
National Métis Association
Native Council of Canada
Native Women's Association

Office of Population Research, Princeton University
Peel, Regional Municipality of
Regina, City of
Richmond, City of
Scarborough, City of
Serbian National Shield Society of Canada
Société nationale de l'Acadie
Société St-Thomas-d'Aquin
Toronto, City of
User's Group of York University
Vancouver, City of
Vancouver Society Immigrant/Visible Minority Women

Target Groups

These questions identify the following sub-groups within the Canadian population:

- ethnic and cultural groups,
- visible minorities.

These questions provide an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- ethnic groups,
- visible minorities,
- immigrants,
- linguistic minorities.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
Canadian Ethnic Studies Program (CH)
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Canadian Multicultural Council (CH)
Canadian Multiculturalism Act
Citizenship and Canadian Identity Sector (CH)
Employment Equity Act
Federal Contractors Program (HRD)
Heritage Cultures and Languages Program (CH)
Legislated Employment Equity Program (HRD)
Official Languages Act

Purpose

These questions provide information on the ethnic origin of the Canadian population (Question 17) and visible minorities within Canada (Question 19). Question 17 differs from the question asked in 1991 in being open-ended (respondents write in their answer instead of ticking a choice from a list) and including the category "Canadian" among the examples. Question 19 is new for 1996 and answers the need for accurate information about visible minorities required by employment equity programs.

These questions, cross-tabulated with other census variables, provide information needed for the analysis of employment and remuneration practices with respect to visible minorities and insight into their housing conditions, linguistic characteristics, education and living arrangements. This information is needed to support the implementation of employment equity programs.

Data on ethnic origin and visible minorities, in combination with data from the four language questions, are important in the analysis of language retention and transfer and are, therefore, supported by federal agencies charged with the development and implementation of federal government official and heritage language programs.

Formulation, administration and evaluation of multicultural programs at all levels of government require information on the ethnic composition of the population for various geographic areas. This use of ethnicity data has become more critical in view of the *Canadian Multiculturalism Act* and the commitment in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* to the "preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians". This is dependant on the ability to identify and locate various ethnic communities that is provided by census data from these questions.

Federal immigration policy requires information on the adaptability of potential immigrants. Ethnic origin and membership in a visible minority group are dimensions of the issue of adaptability to Canadian society and are used together with other census data to guide immigration policy.

Canadian businesses providing products and services to Canadian consumers also report a requirement for data on ethnic origins to support their marketing activities. In addition, community groups, hospitals and municipalities require data on ethnicity and visible minorities to develop culturally sensitive programs and services.

Question 18 Aboriginal Peoples

Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo)?

Question 20 Indian Band/First Nation Membership

Is this person a member of an Indian Band/First Nation?

Question 21 Registered Indian

Is this person a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Canadian Heritage
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Industry Canada
Justice Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Advisory Committee on Social Conditions

Assembly of First Nations
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Centre for the Study of Population, Florida State University
Council of Yukon Indians
Département de sociologie, Université de Montréal
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan
Edmonton, City of
Four Directions Consulting Group
Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity
Inuit Tapirissat of Canada
Kingsclear First Nation
Laval, Ville de
Matsqui, District Municipality of
Métis National Council
Multiculturalism, B.C.
National Association of Friendship Centres
National Métis Association
Native Council of Canada
Native Women's Association
Regina, City of
Richmond, City of
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

These questions identify the following sub-groups within the Canadian population:

- Aboriginal peoples,
- Registered Indians,
- First Nation peoples.

These questions provide an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- Aboriginal women,
- Aboriginal persons with disabilities,
- Aboriginal population living off reserve.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Aboriginal Business Canada Program (IC)
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Community Workload Increase System (HC)
Employment Equity Act
Federal Contractors Program (HRD)
Housing Assistance for Native and Senior Independence (CMHC)

Indian Act

Indian and Inuit Community Adult Education (INAC)
Indian and Inuit Housing (INAC)
Indian and Inuit Job Mobility (INAC)
Legislated Employment Equity Program (HRD)
Native Women's Program (HRD)
Rural and Native Housing Program (CMHC)
Urban Native Non-Profit Housing Program (CMHC/Provinces)

Purpose

The purpose of these questions is to identify the Aboriginal population. In 1991 Registered Indians were identified on the census for the first time through a separate question. (Previously, the Aboriginal population was identified from the ethnic ancestry question.) For 1996, this question has been split into two parts (Questions 20 and 21) so that more accurate data may be obtained. Question 18 has also been added to identify those who indicate that they are Aboriginal persons as opposed to those who have Aboriginal ancestry.

In light of constitutional guarantees to Aboriginal peoples and widespread commitments to employment equity and other programs targeted toward Aboriginal peoples, the 1996 Census must collect comprehensive data on the Aboriginal population and has, therefore, made these improvements to the 1991 Census questions.

The Treaty and Registered Indian question permits the identification and location of this population and therefore the generation of counts by geographic area. Equally important however is the ability to tabulate other census data such as housing, education, income and occupation characteristics for this population sub-group. Together with Question 17 on ethnic origin and Question 18 where the respondent indicates whether he/she is an Aboriginal person, this question will provide similar social and economic information on Indians who are not registered under the *Indian Act*.

These data are required to support analysis of on- and off-reserve populations, to guide employment equity programs in the areas of education, training and employment, and to ensure employment programs and services are available in communities with significant Indian populations. Census information is also required to evaluate the impact of existing programs.

Together with the question on gender, these questions provide needed information concerning Aboriginal women to guide discussions with representatives of Aboriginal peoples about their health and welfare.

The 1991 Census saw an improvement in the coverage of the Aboriginal population in that more Indian reserves participated in the census. Efforts to improve coverage continue for the 1996 Census. A new question (Question 18) on Aboriginal self-reporting has been added which should produce information similar to that obtained from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey carried out after the 1991 Census. Other improvements include: better liaison with Indian bands concerning various census issues and improved management of coverage related information about reserves. These are intended to ensure a measure of success by creating an environment of continuity and ensuring a link between data collection and the usefulness of the results of the census for Aboriginal communities.

The Aboriginal population is growing at a faster rate than the general population and will, therefore, soon represent a larger proportion of the labour force. The Aboriginal population also experience a higher incidence of disability than the general population. Census information from, for example, the labour force participation and disability questions, permit the implementation of federal programs designed to meet the needs of the Aboriginal population.

Mobility

"(Mobility questions) supply essential information for the preparation of intercensal estimates used in the administration of the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act* and the *Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act*."

Human Resources Development Canada

"The 1-year mobility question should be retained and released at the CSD level along with 5-year mobility. This would be useful because of the dynamic nature of the restructuring of the economy, especially in Ontario where we have had a boom which attracted migrants from across Canada followed by the worst of the recessionary impacts. Other sources do not provide the opportunity to cross-tabulate these data with other social and economic characteristics."

City of Toronto, Planning and Development Department

"The mobility information...is essential for us to be able to monitor movement into and out of official language minority communities."

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Question 22 Place of Residence One Year Ago

Where did this person live 1 year ago, that is, on May 14, 1995?

Question 23 Place of Residence Five Years Ago

Where did this person live 5 years ago, that is, on May 14, 1991?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Canadian Heritage
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Elections Canada
Environment Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Industry Canada
Justice Canada
Revenue Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Edmonton, City of
Laval, Ville de
Montréal, Ville de
Ottawa-Carleton, Regional Municipality of
Richmond, City of
The Vanier Institute of the Family
Toronto, City of
Vancouver, City of
Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District

Target Groups

These questions identify the following sub-groups within the Canadian population aged 15 and over:

- non-movers,
- non-migrants (moved within a municipality),
- internal migrants (moved within Canada),
- external migrants (moved from outside Canada).

These questions provide an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- Aboriginal peoples,
- immigrants,
- women,
- seniors,
- linguistic minorities,
- unemployed youth.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canada Elections Act

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act

Independent, Sponsored and Refugee Immigration (C&I)

Indian and Inuit Job Mobility (INAC)

National Advisory Council on Aging (HC)

Official Languages Program (CH)

Population, Household and Family Estimates Program (STC)

Population, Household and Family Projections Program (STC)

Potential Housing Demand Model Program (CMHC)

Status of Women Canada

Purpose

Migration is an important variable in determining population growth in Canada's regions. Administrative records are used to estimate migration in intercensal years, but they provide estimates that are prone to significant errors. These errors are one of the most important causes of inaccuracy in population estimates. It is therefore important to obtain regular benchmarks both to correct intercensal estimates and to develop improved procedures for calculating them. Transfer payments between levels of government depend on the accuracy of population estimates. Migration data, therefore, are assigned a high priority by Statistics Canada and Finance Canada because they are an essential determinant in the preparation of accurate population estimates for use in the administration of the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contribution Act*.

Migration is a labour market's adjustment mechanism to interregional disparities in income and employment opportunities. Federal labour market analysts require migration data to assess the impact of barriers to labour mobility and to develop and evaluate human resource programs designed to enhance labour mobility. This information is also important to forecast regional labour supply and to determine the extent to which the automatic adjustment of the labour market is appropriate and sufficient to relieve regional supply and demand imbalances in specific occupational categories.

Managers responsible for housing, education and social service programs at all levels of government require migration data together with demographic characteristics of migrants and their dependents to formulate housing programs and provide for health and educational facilities and other social services. This is equally true in the receiving region and in the region of origin.

Immigration policy analysts require migration data to track the post-admission mobility of new immigrants and the extent to which this mobility is consistent with the original objectives of admission. Managers responsible for linguistic and cultural policies require migration data to assess the role of linguistic and cultural factors in migration decisions and to evaluate the impact of federal and provincial language and cultural policies and programs on present migration. The mobility-enhancing effects of federal and provincial language policies and programs toward linguistic minorities can also be assessed, as can the propensity of migrants to gravitate toward concentrations of population with similar linguistic and cultural characteristics.

Mobility data are equally important with respect to other designated groups. They permit analysis of the effects of mobility on male and female participation in the labour force, the mobility of lone-parent families and Aboriginal peoples, and the post-retirement movements of seniors.

Private sector users include companies involved in providing moving services, utilities, and real estate firms, who require the information to estimate their markets.

Place of residence one year ago was asked for the first time in the 1991 Census, and is designed to enhance the traditional mobility data (place of residence five years ago) that has been collected since 1961, with the exception of the 1966 Census. For the 1996 Census, both mobility questions collect information about migration between municipalities. In 1991, the question about place of residence one year ago only provided information about interprovincial moves.

The question on one-year mobility collects migration data for the year preceding the census. The information collected provides a direct measure of the annual number of intermunicipal migrants by age, sex and marital status, thereby providing significant input into the preparation of population and migration estimates. For areas with highly transient populations such as the Northwest Territories, and for analysis of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants, such data are more relevant than information on long-term migration.

Through comparison of one-year and five-year data, information on return and multiple migration can be obtained, and five-year migration rates can be decomposed into annual rates. In addition, since information from the one-year question is a better representation of the age distribution of migrants at the time of migration than information from the five-year question, it is important for enhancing annual migration estimates. There are no other fully developed direct sources of annual migration data to compare with estimates. The one-year question provides a direct measure of the annual number of

migrants by age, sex and marital status that can be used to evaluate official estimates of annual migration based on administrative data.

The five-year mobility question measures the residential mobility and migration patterns of the Canadian population between consecutive censuses and, together with other census questions, provides data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of movers and migrants. It provides important insights for policy makers into the social and economic causes and consequences of migration. In addition, it is required for the calibration of models used to produce population estimates.

Education

"There is a strong consensus that the school attendance question should be asked every five years. This information is crucial for the Stay-in-School Initiative and it is important to have regular updates on this issue for the labour market development and training programs."

Human Resources Development Canada

"Retain school attendance question...every 5 years - This is of tremendous importance in relation to the "retooling" of the labour force and concerns over provincial budget."

City of Toronto, Planning and Development Department

"I would like to see the school attendance question asked on the 1996 Census in light of the changing patterns of school attendance among the general population and among the Aboriginal population. Other data concerning Aboriginal enrolment in post-secondary programs is piecemeal."

Four Directions Consulting Group

Question 24 Highest Level of Elementary or Secondary Schooling

What is the highest grade (or year) of secondary (high school) or elementary school this person ever attended?

Question 25 Years of Schooling (University)

How many years of education has this person completed at university?

Question 26 Years of Schooling (Other)

How many years of schooling has this person ever completed at an institution other than a university, a secondary (high school) or an elementary school?

Question 27 School Attendance

In the past eight months (that is, since last September), was this person attending a school, college or university?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Industry Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
Status of Women Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Calgary, City of
Delta, City of
Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan
Edmonton, City of
Four Directions Consulting Group
Laval, Ville de
Matsqui, District Municipality of
Metropolitan Toronto, Municipality of
Montréal General Hospital
Oxford, County of
Regina, City of
Richmond, City of
The Vanier Institute of the Family
Toronto, City of

Target Groups

These questions identify the following sub-groups within the Canadian population aged 15 and over:

- those who did not complete secondary school,
- secondary school graduates,
- those who attended university,
- graduates of other postsecondary institutions,
- those currently attending school.

These questions provide an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- Aboriginal peoples,
- lone-parent families,
- visible minorities,
- linguistic minorities,
- women,
- immigrants,
- youth,
- persons with disabilities.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canada Student Loans Program (HRD)
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Employment Equity Act
Indian and Inuit Community Adult Education (INAC)
Status of Women Canada
Unemployment Insurance Employment Training (HRD)

Purpose

The first three questions serve to determine the level of schooling of Canadians aged 15 and over. Question 27 identifies those who are currently attending school, whether full or part time.

Educational and human resource planners require these data to assess the extent of illiteracy in Canada and to plan the delivery of basic literacy and academic upgrading programs, to assess the market for continuing education programs (particularly important in the renewal and upgrading of skills of the working population) and to assess the need for vocational training programs. Data obtained from the school attendance question, when combined with other census information, provides data on participation in postsecondary education, continuing education and academic upgrading. This information is used to determine the need for, and location of, educational facilities.

Labour market analysts at all levels of government require census data on level of schooling to determine the effect of education on labour productivity. Analysis of labour supply requires data, for large and small areas; on the effect of schooling on labour force participation, migration, and participation in postsecondary education.

Level of schooling information is also required to plan regional development initiatives. It is used to assess whether the local labour supply has the skills necessary for the types of activity contemplated and, if not, whether local training programs could develop these skills.

Program managers responsible for employment equity programs require 1996 Census level of schooling data to assess access to educational opportunities by the four designated groups: persons with disabilities, Aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and women. From this information, training programs can be designed and their effectiveness evaluated. The definition and evaluation of programs designed to increase designated group participation in non-traditional occupations require current data on educational attainment. Level of schooling data also plays a significant role in the analysis of income disparities between designated group members and the total population.

The introduction of new technologies is creating new jobs and changing the way we perform old ones. Information about the educational attainment of Canadians is more important than ever to evaluate our adjustment to these changes. The design of cost-effective programs for upgrading the skills of Canadians to facilitate their transition to new industries and new technologies requires detailed knowledge of present educational attributes and their geographic distribution.

Question 28 Degrees, Certificates and Diplomas

What certificates, diplomas or degrees has this person ever obtained?

Question 29 Field of Specialization

What was the major field of study or training of this person's highest degree, certificate or diploma (excluding secondary or high school graduation certificates)?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Human Resources Development Canada
Industry Canada
Justice Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Edmonton, City of
Laval, Ville de
Montréal, Ville de

Target Groups

These questions identify the following sub-groups within the Canadian population aged 15 and over:

- graduates of postsecondary institutions and other educational institutions,
- those with specialized degrees or training.

These questions provide an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- women,
- visible minorities,
- linguistic minorities,
- youth,
- immigrants,
- lone parents,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- persons with disabilities.

Legislative and Program Requirements

- Canada Student Loans Program (HRD)
- Canadian Human Rights Commission
- Employment Equity Act*
- Federal Post-Secondary Education (HRD)
- Status of Women Canada
- Unemployment Insurance Employment Training (HRD)

Purpose

Economic planners at all levels of government have emphasized the need for data about the educational characteristics and attainment of Canadians in order to: assess the effectiveness of the education system; examine relationships between education and occupation, industry and income; forecast occupational imbalances; and guide immigration policies.

Field of specialization data introduce another dimension into labour market models, and improve the analysis and forecasting of occupational distributions. This analysis is necessary to develop and implement appropriate immigration and labour policies and programs. It also enables policy makers to anticipate and respond to the economically motivated migration of Canadians.

In particular, the development of high technology industries and the rate of technological change require more detailed information on the qualifications of human resources in Canada than can be obtained from Questions 24, 25, 26 and 27. The emergence of these new technologies and the decline of old ones require the retraining of people from one occupational category, or set of skills, to another. Census data can assess the magnitude of the need for retraining and guide the delivery of such programs.

In considering regional development opportunities, census information on education enables federal and provincial agencies to look beyond the present occupations of members of the labour force to their potential occupations after retraining. Only a survey of the magnitude of the census can provide both the spatially specific data necessary for regional development policies and the degree of detail regarding areas of specialization for the Canadian population necessary for national and regional labour market and occupational forecasting models.

Definition and evaluation of employment equity and other programs designed to increase designated group participation in non-traditional occupations require current data on the educational qualifications and specializations of the designated groups and the general population. Census data can be used to measure the representation and availability of designated group members for occupational groups within the labour force.

Finally, census information allows labour market analysts to evaluate whether income level and availability of jobs influence the choice of specialization of Canadians.

Household Activities

"In addition to the educational value of collecting such data (on unpaid work), the results will be very useful for all federal departments in analysing the potential gender impact of their respective policies and programs."

Status of Women Canada

"(Unpaid work questions) will allow an exploration of the dynamics of interaction between the market and the household economy from a human resources perspective. This will improve public awareness of the value of unpaid work, and eventually contribute to a more equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work between men and women."

Human Resources Development Canada

Question 30 Unpaid Activities

Last week, how many hours did this person spend doing the following activities?

- (a) Doing unpaid housework, yard work or home maintenance for members of this household or others.
- (b) Looking after one or more of this person's own children, or the children of others, without pay.
- (c) Providing unpaid care or assistance to one or more seniors.

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Environment Canada
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Industry Canada
National Advisory Council on Aging
Status of Women Canada
Veterans Affairs Canada

Provinces and Territories

Newfoundland
Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Ontario

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Calgary, City of
Canadian Alliance for Home Managers
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario
Interdepartmental Working Group on Unpaid Work
Mothers Are Women

National Action Committee on the Status of Women
National Statistics Council
Oxford, County of
Richmond City, of
South East Asian Services
Voice of Women
Who Owns Women's Work

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-group within the Canadian population aged 15 and over:

- persons doing unpaid activities.

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- the employed,
- persons not in the labour force,
- seniors,
- children.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Farm Women's Bureau (Agr.)
National Advisory Council on Aging (HC)
Status of Women Canada
Women's Bureau (HRD)

Purpose

This question on unpaid work, new for the 1996 Census, has been developed by an interdepartmental committee made up of representatives from Statistics Canada, the National Advisory Council on Aging (Health Canada), the Voluntary Action Directorate (Canadian Heritage), Status of Women Canada, the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women and the Farm Women's Bureau (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada). This committee was involved in focus group testing of the question and in the analysis of the test results of the 1993 National Census Test (NCT).

The question seeks to measure the amount of unpaid time the Canadian population spends on housework or home maintenance, child care, and care of seniors. It has been developed in response to the requests of interest groups to measure the contribution of unpaid work to the Canadian economy. They argue that due to the value to society of these activities, a question should be included to give a fuller and more complete picture of both the market and non-market components of current Canadian society. They assert as well, that the topic should be included in the census as a gesture of recognition of the importance of such activities.

Those involved in the provision of services to the elderly argue that the activities of many Canadians who care for seniors are critical to the provision of services and to the well-being of the Canadian society. They assert that as Canadian society ages, information on who provides unpaid services, the type and range of activities undertaken and time devoted to such endeavours will be critical to the planning and revising of the social security net.

These questions meet the needs of the data user community and address the concerns of those who wish to see unpaid work, undertaken by both men and women, recognized in the national census. When cross-tabulated by sex, age group, work force participation and other census variables, it will be possible to quantify the amount of time spent in household and care activities by various segments of the population. In addition, it will be possible to examine any geographic variances in the distribution of the number of hours spent doing housework/home maintenance or caring for children or seniors by, for example, men, women in the paid work force or by various members of the family or household.

Labour Market Activities

"The Public Service Commission continues to have an interest in comparing labour force needs to the availability of qualified persons in the external labour market who are members of designated groups."

Public Service Commission

"(The census) is the primary source for labour market information. Very few information sources are able to supply labour market information at the local level."

Human Resources Development Canada

"The existing questions on labour force and place of work are sufficient and should be retained."

Justice Canada

Question 31 Hours Worked for Pay or Profit

Last week, how many hours did this person spend working for pay or in self-employment?

Question 32 Absence from Job

Last week, was this person on temporary lay-off or absent from his/her job or business?

Question 33 New Job Arrangements

Last week, did this person have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks?

Question 34 Recent Job Search

Did this person look for paid work during the past four weeks?

Question 35 Availability for Work

Could this person have started a job last week had one been available?

Selected Major Users*Federal Agencies and Departments*

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Human Resources Development Canada
Industry Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Solicitor General of Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics

Advisory Committee on Labour Statistics

Calgary, City of

Centre of Industrial Relations, University of Toronto

Edmonton, City of

Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity

Laval, Ville de

Target Groups

These questions identify the following sub-groups within the Canadian population aged 15 and over:

- the employed,
- the unemployed,
- persons not in the labour force.

These questions provide an important characteristic for analysis of issues affecting:

- women,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- lone-parent families,
- persons with disabilities,
- seniors,
- immigrants,
- visible minorities,
- unemployed youth.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canada Assistance Plan (HRD)

Canada Pension Plan (HRD)

Canada Student Loans Program (HRD)

Canadian Human Rights Commission

Canadian Occupational Projection System (HRD)

Employment Operations Branch (HRD)

Employment Policies (HRD)

Federal Contractors Program (HRD)

Guaranteed Income Supplement (HRD)

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (C&I)

Immigration Settlement and Adaptation Program (C&I)

Labour Market Services (HRD)

Legislated Employment Equity Program (HRD)
National Advisory Council on Aging (HC)
Old Age Security (HRD)
Special Measures and Initiative Program Recruitment (PSC)
Status of Women Canada
Unemployment Insurance (HRD)

Purpose

The 1996 Census labour force activity questions parallel those used in Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The census includes the following people that are not covered in the LFS sample: those living in the territories, on Indian reserves, and in institutions, military camps and barracks, and Canadians living abroad. The labour force activity questions on the 1996 Census will also permit estimation of labour force characteristics for populations in small areas not possible with the limited sample of the monthly survey.

Data on employment, unemployment and labour force participation by small areas are required to direct regional development initiatives to economically depressed areas. Program managers at all levels of government require labour force data to plan human resource training and educational programs and facilities. Managers responsible for income support programs such as unemployment insurance and provincial welfare programs require labour force data to assess local needs, the degree of dependence on these income sources and the impact of support levels on the community. Regional development planners and labour market analysts require accurate small area labour force and employment data to estimate regional productivity measures and develop productivity enhancing programs and to plan, together with the private sector, plant locations and expansions.

Provincial and local day care programs require information on the labour force activity of households and families by small areas in order to assess the need for, and plan the delivery of, day care services. Agricultural program managers require data on the labour force activities of farm family members to better understand the sources and determinants of farm family incomes and lifestyles.

Employment equity programs require information on labour force participation, occupation, income and unemployment for designated groups such as women, persons with disabilities, Aboriginal peoples, and visible minorities to assess the success of existing programs and to study the reasons for labour force inclusion or exclusion of members of these groups. Even large-scale sample surveys such as the Labour Force Survey cannot produce reliable estimates for small dispersed subpopulations such as Aboriginal peoples, visible minorities, and persons with disabilities. These labour force activity questions also provide information concerning number of hours worked that are necessary to understand the level of participation undertaken by such designated groups as youth, women, persons with disabilities, and heads of lone-parent families.

In addition to completing and extending the information provided by the monthly Labour Force Survey, the 1996 Census questions will be essential for benchmarking and evaluating the estimates provided by that survey to assure the quality and reliability of the monthly estimates at the national, provincial and subprovincial levels.

Question 36 Last Date of Work

When did this person last work for pay or in self-employment, even for a few days.

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Human Resources Development Canada
Industry Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Solicitor General of Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Calgary, City of
Edmonton, City of
Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity
Laval, Ville de

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-groups within the Canadian population aged 15 and over:

- the experienced labour force,
- the inexperienced labour force.

This question provides an important characteristic for analysis of issues affecting:

- unemployed youth,
- unemployed older workers,
- those re-entering the work force,
- persons not in the labour force.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canada Assistance Plan (HRD)
Canada Pension Plan (HRD)
Canada Student Loans Program (HRD)
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Canadian Occupational Projection System (HRD)
Employment Operations Branch (HRD)
Employment Policies (HRD)
Federal Contractors Program (HRD)
Guaranteed Income Supplement (HRD)
Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (C&I)
Immigration Settlement and Adaptation Program (C&I)
Labour Market Services (HRD)
Legislated Employment Equity Program (HRD)
National Advisory Council on Aging (HC)
Old Age Security (HRD)
Special Measures and Initiative Program Recruitment (PSC)
Status of Women Canada
Unemployment Insurance (HRD)

Purpose

The first purpose of this question is administrative in that the question serves to screen out those persons who should not answer the remaining labour force questions. However it also serves to establish a larger universe for tabulations of industry and occupation data than the labour force in the reference week. This larger universe, the experienced labour force, includes the persons who have worked since the 1st of January of the year preceding the census, whether or not they were participating in the labour force in the reference week.

This question allows labour market analysts to study such factors as seasonal employment in the assessment of total labour supply and to analyse the recent work experience of those not in the labour force in the reference week. The latter capability is important in determining the influence of such factors as gender, level of schooling and occupation on labour force attachment.

Labour market analysts and program managers responsible for regional development programs require these data to isolate areas that could be assisted by development programs and to determine the stocks of experienced labour force by occupation to assist in forecasting and understanding occupational supply and demand imbalances. The latter information is important in planning educational and human resource retraining programs at all levels of government.

Question 41 Class of Worker

In this job or business, was this person mainly:

- working for wages, salary, tips or commission?
- working without pay for his/her spouse or another relative in a family farm or business?
- self-employed without paid help (alone or in partnership)?
- self-employed with paid help (alone or in partnership)?

Question 42 Incorporation Status

If self-employed, was this person's farm or business incorporated?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Human Resources Development Canada
Industry Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Solicitor General Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Advisory Committee on Labour Statistics
Calgary, City of
Centre of Industrial Relations, University of Toronto
Edmonton, City of
Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity
Laval, Ville de

Target Groups

These questions identify the following sub-groups within the Canadian population aged 15 and over:

- paid workers,
- unpaid family workers,
- the self-employed (with and without paid help).

These questions provide an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- small business owners,
- women,
- farm women,
- immigrants.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canada Assistance Plan (HRD)
Canada Pension Plan (HRD)
Canada Student Loans Program (HRD)
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Canadian Occupational Projection System (HRD)
Employment Operations Branch (HRD)
Employment Policies (HRD)
Federal Contractors Program (HRD)
Guaranteed Income Supplement (HRD)
Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (C&I)
Immigration Settlement and Adaptation Program (C&I)
Labour Market Services (HRD)
Legislated Employment Equity Program (HRD)
National Advisory Council on Aging (HC)
Old Age Security (HRD)
Special Measures and Initiative Program Recruitment (PSC)
Status of Women Canada
Unemployment Insurance (HRD)

Purpose

These questions serve to identify the class of worker for those who have worked since January 1 of the year preceding the census.

Information derived from this question provides important insights into the importance of self-employment in various industries and in various occupational categories and the relative rewards of the self-employed and employees by occupation. These data are particularly important to managers responsible for small business development in understanding the role of small business and the characteristics associated with a high incidence of self-employment. The census provides the only available estimates of self-employment by detailed industry groups.

Self-employment in many industrial and occupational categories presupposes access to capital. It has been suggested that women, youth and visible minorities do not enjoy equal access to the capital necessary to launch businesses. Class-of-worker data are therefore important to determine whether such biases exist, to design programs to redress the problem, to evaluate the success of such programs, and to target such programs on industries, occupations and areas where the need is greatest.

Statistics Canada's System of National Accounts requires class-of-worker and income data to benchmark estimates of self-employment income in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts. The accuracy of this important measure of the economic well-being of the nation is to this extent dependent on census data.

Finally, class-of-worker data are an aid in coding the occupation and industry questions.

Question 45 Weeks Worked in 1995

In how many weeks did this person work in 1995?

Question 46 Full-time or Part-time Work

During most of those weeks, did this person work full time or part time?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Heritage
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Human Resources Development Canada
Industry Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Solicitor General Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Calgary, City of
Edmonton, City of
Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity
Laval, Ville de

Target Groups

These questions identify the following sub-groups within the Canadian population aged 15 and over:

- full-time workers,
- part-time workers,
- seasonal workers,
- full-year, full-time workers.

These questions provide an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- women,
- heads of lone-parent families,
- visible minorities,
- linguistic minorities,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- persons with disabilities.

Legislative and Program Requirements

- Canada Assistance Plan (HRD)
- Canadian Human Rights Commission
- Federal Contractors Program (HRD)
- Legislated Employment Equity Program (HRD)
- National Child Care Information Centre (HRD)
- Special Measures and Initiative Program Recruitment (PSC)
- Status of Women Canada
- Women's Bureau (HRD)

Purpose

These questions are vitally important for the analysis of employment income data.

All users of income data, be they labour market analysts, regional development planners, or affirmative action program managers, require the information from these questions along with occupational and educational data to determine whether interregional and intergroup employment income disparities are attributable to different qualifications, employment characteristics, labour force experience or, possibly, discriminatory remuneration practices. The significance of employment income data would be impaired by the absence of these data and incomplete interpretation of income data could lead to misguided policies and programs.

The availability of part-time or seasonal work may be an important determinant of the labour force participation of women, persons with disabilities, and heads of lone-parent families. Census data from these questions allow program managers to assess the incidence of part-time and seasonal work among such designated groups, and to design and evaluate programs to promote the increase of full-time employment where desirable. Together with other census information, this question allows program managers to analyse the spatial, industrial, occupational and other characteristics of part-time and seasonal workers.

Industry

"From Agriculture Canada's point of view, it is essential that these questions concerning economic activity be retained."
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Question 37 Name of Employer

For whom did this person work?

Question 38 Kind of Business

What kind of business, industry or service was this?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Human Resources Development Canada
Industry Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Advisory Committee on Labour Statistics
Calgary, City of
Edmonton, City of
Laval, Ville de

Target Groups

These questions provide an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- women,
- visible minorities,
- linguistic minorities,
- Aboriginal peoples.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canadian Human Rights Commission
Canadian Multiculturalism Council (CH)
Canadian Occupational Projection System (HRD)
Legislated Employment Equity Program (HRD)
North American Free Trade Agreement (HRD)
Status of Women Canada

Purpose

These questions are required for the determination of the industry of employment for the experienced labour force. The census is the only source of employment information by industry which provides the full range of industrial detail covering the entire labour force and producing these data for large and small areas alike.

Information on type of industry is essential for analysis of the economic and industrial growth and structure of the country, the optimum utilization of human resources and planning regional and industrial support programs. Labour market program managers require industry data together with occupation information to forecast occupational demand based on industry growth trends and to plan and evaluate training programs. These data are also necessary to determine the requirements for retraining those being released by declining industries due to economic restructuring. Indeed, this information can be used to identify declining industries. Development of counselling materials to guide the young into expanding occupations and industries also requires industry information, as does the elaboration and evaluation of immigration policies.

Managers of industrial support programs require industry data to estimate regional productivity measures and to evaluate the need for industrial support. Regional development program managers use industry data to evaluate the success of programs designed to enhance development in lagging regions and to track the long-term impact of specific development initiatives. Regional development planners also need information showing areas dependent on a single industry to assess the risk inherent in such economic and social dependency.

In combination with disability data, industry information provides insight into the health status of employees of various industries to assist in the design and execution of occupational health programs.

Employment equity programs require industry data to promote and evaluate programs designed to ensure equitable representation of designated groups such as women, visible minorities, persons with disabilities, and Aboriginal peoples at all levels of the work place.

The 1990s are, and will continue to be, a period of rapid change in the industrial and occupational structure of the nation as the economy adjusts to global economic restructuring and the impacts of the North American Free Trade Agreement. The 1996 Census data will provide invaluable insight into the adjustment of Canadians to these changes.

Occupation

"(Information from the education questions) combined with occupation information and industry information from the labour market block, is essential for forecasting supply and demand in the workforce."

Human Resources Development Canada

Question 39 Kind of Work

What kind of work was this person doing?

Question 40 Most Important Duties

In this work, what were this person's most important duties or activities?

Selected Major Users*Federal Agencies and Departments*

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Environment Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Human Resources Development Canada
Industry Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Advisory Committee on Labour Statistics
Calgary, City of
Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Western Ontario
Department of Sociology, University of Alberta
Edmonton, City of
Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity
Laval, Ville de
Toronto, City of
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

These questions provide an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- women,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- visible minorities,
- linguistic minorities,
- immigrants,
- unemployed youth,
- persons with disabilities.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canadian Human Rights Commission
Canadian Multicultural Council (CH)
Canadian Occupational Projection System (HRD)
Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program (C&I)
Indian and Inuit Job Mobility (INAC)
Legislated Employment Equity Program (HRD)
Status of Women Canada
Unemployment Insurance (HRD)

Purpose

These questions determine the occupation of the respondent. While the Labour Force Survey provides highly aggregated occupational data, only the census can provide occupational data by detailed industrial categories for both large and small areas.

The information obtained from these questions, when combined with age, education, industry, and labour force activity data, allows planners at all levels of government to assess present and future occupational supply and demand. The conclusions drawn permit the federal and provincial governments to plan vocational, secondary and postsecondary education programs and admission quotas to meet labour force requirements. The administration and evaluation of federal government training and retraining programs such as the Unemployment Insurance employment training program require detailed current occupational and industrial data nationally, regionally and for small areas. Combined with income data, this same information permits the development of career guidance materials to inform young people of those occupations most required by Canadian industry and those offering the best economic prospects.

The administration of immigration programs such as the Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program also requires an accurate and current appreciation of the occupational requirements of the labour market. Programs designed to match employment opportunities to qualified workers require precise information on the geographical distribution of the skilled labour force. This information can only be obtained from the census.

Regional development planners require occupation data to assess the ability of particular areas to provide the skills necessary to support development initiatives. Industry also uses this information in making plant location decisions.

Employment equity programs require occupation data to develop, administer and evaluate programs designed to ensure equitable representation of women, persons with disabilities, Aboriginal peoples, and minorities in all occupational groups. Occupational information is also fundamental to the analysis of income disparities affecting designated groups and the administration of such programs as the Indian and Inuit Job Mobility Program and employment equity legislation.

Government labour force planners are in agreement that the present pace of technological innovation, as indicated by such changes as the electronic office and robotics, will dramatically alter the industrial and occupational structure of the Canadian economy. To develop and administer programs designed to address current and future human resource requirements and to evaluate the consequences of technological change, these planners require regular and detailed readings of the evolution of the labour market.

Private sector marketers consider occupation to be a key variable in determining the tendency to purchase a variety of consumer and business products. The occupation variable is, therefore, useful in targeting advertising and product promotion.

Place of Work

"The uniform coverage of the place-of-work data for all parts of Canada and their high reliability give these data unparalleled value in decision-making for policies and investments."

Council of Ministers Responsible for Transportation and Highway Safety / Conseil des ministres responsables des transports et de la sécurité routière

"I would like to take this opportunity of reaffirming Ontario's strong support for continuing the collection and processing of the place-of-work variable...these data are critical to our understanding of the growing need for transportation facilities and for the development of transportation policy."

Province of Ontario, Ministry of Finance

"The question on the place of work would have to be kept, especially in these times when we are increasingly preoccupied with urban expansion, its impact on the environment, energy savings,...."

Université du Québec, Institut national de la recherche scientifique

"...Place-of-work coding has incredible value beyond the field of transportation planning. The ability to profile the labour force at their place of work in addition to their place of residence is of vital importance to economic development initiatives."

City of Toronto, Planning and Development Department

Question 43 Place of Work

At what address did this person usually work?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Emergency Preparedness Canada
Environment Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Industry Canada
Justice Canada
Public Service Commission of Canada
Revenue Canada
Transport Canada
Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Baseline Research
Burlington, City of
Calgary, City of
Canada Ethnocultural Council
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Canadian Institute of Planners
Canadian Urban Transit Association
Council of Ministers Responsible for Transportation and Highway Safety
Delcan International Corporation
Delta, City of
Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
Department of Civil Engineering, University of Toronto
E. Farnley Limited
Edmonton, City of
Halifax, City of
Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Université du Québec
Institute of Transportation Engineers

Joint Program in Transportation, University of York/Toronto
Kelowna, City of
Laval, Ville de
Matsqui, District Municipality of
Metropolitan Toronto, Municipality of
Mission, B.C., City of
Moncton, City of
Montréal General Hospital
Montréal, Société des transports de la Rive-Sud
Montréal, Ville de
Ontario Regional Information Systems Working Group
Ontario Urban Transit Association
Ottawa-Carleton, Regional Municipality of
Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission, OC Transpo
Oxford, County of
Peel, Regional Municipality of
Regina, City of
Richmond, City of
Scarborough, City of
T. Eaton Company
Toronto, City of
Transportation Association of Canada
Vancouver, City of
Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District

Target Groups

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues effecting:

- commuters,
- home-based workers,
- women,
- persons with disabilities,
- Aboriginal peoples.

Legislative and Program Requirements

An Act to amend various legislative provisions respecting municipal finances (Quebec)
Disabled and Handicapped Travellers (TC)
Framework Convention on Climate Change (EC)
Legislated Employment Equity Program (HRD)
National Transportation Act
Unemployment Insurance Act
Urban Transportation Assistance Program (TC)

Purpose

A large number of Canada's working population commute to places of work located away from their place of residence. Information from the place-of-work question enables us to understand more about the commuting phenomenon and its impact on the life of urban society.

Place-of-work data are used to identify the need for transportation facilities and to locate public services such as schools, hospitals, day care and recreation facilities. Since the data show local and regional commuter flows, they allow provincial, regional and municipal urban planners and engineers to analyse traffic patterns, assess the needs for transportation networks, and plan modifications to existing transportation systems.

Census place-of-work data represent a unique source of daytime demographic information as they enable commuting structures to be linked with other census data. In combining place-of-work data with other census data, analysts can identify concentrations of university graduates, professionals, part-time workers or other segments of the labour force of interest to business owners who can then locate retail and service outlets, not where the population lives, but where it works.

Place-of-work data also identify the population who works at home, and the population who works outside Canada. The data therefore lend support to the analysis of such phenomena as employment in cottage industries, teleworking, home-based businesses, and the movement of workers across international borders.

The data have a special importance in analysing the differential growth rates of industrialization within regions, and the phenomena of dispersion and decentralization of industry from central urban cores areas to more peripheral zones in major urban areas.

Regional development planners and the business community use place-of-work data and the resulting commuting flows to establish the extent of labour markets. In particular, place-of-work information is necessary to assess the need of the available labour pool for training, so that it can support development initiatives. This ability to define labour market areas makes this question important in determining the service areas of labour-market-oriented services such as Canada Employment Centres.

The delineation of census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) at Statistics Canada is dependent on place-of-work data to identify commuting flows between municipalities. CMAs are used by Human Resources Development Canada to define the economic regions used to administer the Unemployment Insurance Program. These areas are also used in the administration of other government programs and in the dissemination of statistics.

Mode of Transportation

"As many of the Department's activities focus on air issues and ways of reducing emissions, particularly from vehicles, the transportation question will assist in planning in this area."

Environment Canada

"Since not all cities are able to hold origin-destination surveys, and since data from these surveys must be validated anyway, the mode of transportation to place of work should also be asked...."

Université du Québec, Institut national de la recherche scientifique

"Add 'mode of transportation' – this is a very important question and should be available down to the sub-municipal level. Special transportation surveys are very difficult and expensive to administer across the commuter shed. The sample size for such surveys invariably leads to a questioning of geographic detail and stratification of high growth areas."

City of Toronto, Planning and Development Department

Question 44 Transportation to Work

How did this person usually get to work?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Emergency Preparedness Canada
Environment Canada
Health Canada
Human Resources Development Canada
Justice Canada
Transport Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Calgary, City of
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Canadian Institute of Planners
Canadian Urban Transit of Association
Council of Ministers Responsible for Transportation and Highway Safety
Delcan International Corporation
Department of Civil Engineering, University of Toronto
E. Fearnley Limited
Edmonton, City of
Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada
Franco-Ontarian Education and Training Council
Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Université du Québec
Institute of Transportation Engineers
Joint Program in Transportation, University of York/Toronto
Laval, Ville de
Metropolitan Toronto, Municipality of
Montréal, Société des transports de la Rive-Sud
Ontario Urban Transit Association
Ottawa-Carleton, Regional Municipality of
Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission, OC Transpo
Oxford, County of
Regina, City of
Richmond, City of
Scarborough, City of

Toronto, City of
Transportation Association of Canada
Urban and Regional Information Systems Association
Vancouver, City of
Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-group within the Canadian population aged 15 and over:

- those employed outside the home.

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- commuters.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canadian Environmental Protection Act
Energy Efficiency Act
Framework Convention on Climate Change (EC)
Fuel Consumption Standards (EC)
Motor Vehicle Safety Act
National Transportation Act
NOx/VOC Management Plan (EC)

Purpose

This question, new for the 1996 Census, is being asked to provide national transportation data at the request of users from all levels of government as well as those in the private sector. Transportation information is important to transportation planners and engineers, transit commissions and market researchers. When used in combination with place-of-work data, information on main mode of transportation used to travel to work can be used to plan urban growth and transportation networks in urban, fringe and rural areas. The emerging need for analysis of transportation energy consumption and environmental impacts on a nation-wide basis provide further impetus for this information.

Uniform coverage in all parts of Canada and high reliability give mode-of-transportation information unparalleled value in decision making for transportation planning policy and investment. The information can also be used to calibrate surveys, such as a travel to work survey. In addition, it can be used to monitor Canadian competitiveness and productivity by providing an indication of the efficiency and effectiveness of our transportation system.

Income

"Income levels are one of the most used figures by our department. Individual income, household income, spousal income are important in determining recommendations."

New Brunswick Statistics Agency

"Data on income is very important in that it provides information both on the off-farm income as well as the total income of the farm family."

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

"The existing questions on income are sufficient and should be retained."

Justice Canada

"The Department (City of Edmonton, Planning and Development Department) supports the retention of measures of income of individuals and households."

City of Edmonton, Planning and Development Department

Question 47 Income in 1995

During the year ending December 31, 1995, did this person receive any income from the sources listed below?

- (a) Total wages and salaries
- (b) Net farm income
- (c) Net non-farm income from unincorporated business, professional practice, etc.
- (d) Old Age Security Pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Spouse's Allowance
- (e) Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- (f) Benefits from Unemployment Insurance
- (g) Other income from government sources
- (h) Dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income
- (i) Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities
- (j) Other money income

TOTAL INCOME FROM ALL OF THE ABOVE SOURCES

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- Environment Canada
- Foreign Affairs and International Trade
- Human Resources Development Canada
- Industry Canada
- Justice Canada
- Public Service Commission of Canada
- Revenue Canada
- Status of Women Canada
- Treasury Board of Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics

Baseline Research

Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval

Calgary, City of

Canadian Ethnocultural Council

Canadian Federation of Independent Business

Compusearch

Department of Sociology, University of Alberta

Edmonton, City of

Four Directions Consulting Group

Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Université du Québec

Laval, Ville de

Ontario Urban Transit Association

Regina, City of

Richmond, City of

The Vanier Institute of the Family

Toronto, City of

Vancouver, City of

Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District

Target Groups

This question identifies the following sub-groups within the Canadian population aged 15 and over:

- individual earnings,
- family income levels,
- household income levels.

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- lone-parent families,
- low income families and individuals,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- seniors,
- persons with disabilities,
- children,
- women,
- visible minorities,
- linguistic minorities,
- immigrants.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Age Exemptions (RC)
Blind and Disabled Deductions (RC)
Canada Assistance Plan (HRD)
Canada Pension Plan (HRD)
Canadian Human Rights Act
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Child Care Deductions (RC)
Child Tax Benefit (HRD/RC)
Good and Services Tax Credit (RC)
Guaranteed Income Supplement (HRD)
Legislated Employment Equity Program (HRD)
Old Age Security (HRD)
Provincial Income Supplements (Provinces/Territories)
Provincial Taxation and Shelter Assistance Programs (Provinces/Territories)
Quebec Family Allowance
Quebec Pension Plan
Social Assistance (Provinces and Municipalities)
Spouse's Allowance (HRD)
Unemployment Insurance (HRD)
Veterans' Affairs Programs (VAC)
Workers' Compensation Programs (Provinces)

Purpose

Income is a key indicator of economic well-being and therefore of intergroup and interregional disparities. The census is the only data source permitting measurement of incomes of individuals (including non-tax filers), families and households for small areas and for specific groups such as immigrants, linguistic minorities, and Aboriginal peoples. For many purposes, family incomes and household incomes are the most pertinent.

Furthermore, the census is the only data source which has a sample size large enough to allow detailed cross-classifications to analyse the incomes of small but socially significant populations such as the elderly and lone-parent families. In addition, cross-classification enables analysts to consider such aspects as occupation, full- and part-time work, and level of education for any of these populations.

Census income data permit a detailed examination of income levels within and among groups of individuals, families and households. The data on income sources (employment income, government transfer payments, investment income, and other income) allow analysis of income composition and the share of various groups in incomes generated by these sources. Census income information serves as an important benchmark and evaluation criterion for other income statistics.

Income data are necessary to formulate and evaluate income maintenance programs such as pension plans, unemployment insurance, and welfare. In particular, census information supports the study of the adequacy of the incomes of seniors, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and lone-parent families. It allows the assessment of the economic dependency of a group or geographical area on government transfer payments and can guide development programs designed to redress such dependencies. Income information also supports analysis of such issues as the impact of unemployment insurance on the incentive to work.

In combination with sex, age, occupation, education and other census data, income data are essential to the analysis of labour market rewards of men and women, the study of the application of the *Canadian Human Rights Act* principle of equal pay for work of equal value, and the study and resolution of such problems as the adequacy of incomes of elderly women and pensions for homemakers. These data also provide career planning information to students. Furthermore, these data are used extensively in disputes and litigations relating to loss of earnings as a result of accidents. Census income information permits the study of income differences with respect to ethno-cultural groups and visible or linguistic minorities, and enables these groups to analyse their relative position in Canadian society. Census income data are one of the most commonly used explanatory variables in the analysis of other socio-demographic variables.

Family income information identifies low income families and, when tabulated with other census data, permits the study of the related factors (language skills, education, occupation, family characteristics) and consequences (housing adequacy, proportion of income spent on shelter costs). Finally, this body of information contributes to the development and targeting of social programs such as public housing.

The business community also reports extensive use of income data in market analysis to determine the ability of particular areas to support retail or service outlets and to determine the potential market nationally, regionally or locally for consumer goods and services. Media advertising sales staff use census income and other information to establish how characteristics of their readership or audience, determined from their own sources, compare with the general population in order to solicit advertising aimed at their specific audience and estimate penetration of various subpopulations.

Dwellings

"CMHC uses census data in support of its many roles and mandates; in developing policy advice for the federal government; in planning, delivering and evaluating programs; in analysing housing market trends, monitoring housing needs; projecting requirements; in managing its subsidised stock and real estate portfolio etc."

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

"Although the information on number of bedrooms and dwelling condition may be available in some municipalities, the province (of Alberta) has no consistent or reliable data other than that provided by Statistics Canada. These questions assist us in determining the adequacy and renovation needs of the existing housing stock in Alberta."

Alberta Municipal Affairs

"Lastly, with regard to our planning process, this information is needed at a disaggregated geographic level. We believe the census is the most appropriate and most credible vehicle available for the operations we have to conduct with this type of information."

Société d'habitation du Québec

Question H1 Household Maintainer(s)

Who pays the rent or mortgage, taxes, electricity, etc., for this dwelling?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Environment Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
National Housing Research Committee
Toronto, City of

Target Groups

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- lone-parent families,
- low income families,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- seniors.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canada Assistance Plan (HRD)
Canada Pension Plan (HRD)
Child Tax Benefit (HRD/RC)
National Housing Act
Research Programs (CMHC)

Purpose

Shelter is one of the basic necessities of life. Housing questions are asked in order to evaluate present conditions and future housing needs. The data compiled from these questions are used by federal departments and agencies concerned with the affordability of housing, municipal planners, provincial housing ministries, and members of the construction and real estate industries.

For the 1996 Census, no housing questions are asked on the short questionnaire (Form 2A). Unlike earlier censuses, all of the housing questions in 1996 are asked on the long questionnaire (Form 2B) completed by 20% of households.

The concept of "household maintainer" (Question H1) has become important in determining economic relationships between families and related individuals who are dependent or supportive. The 1991 Census marked the first time it was possible to identify more than one household maintainer. Together with Question 2 (Relationship to Person 1), this question can provide a picture of complex family living arrangements. It allows analysts to determine, for instance, whether the elderly are sharing a dwelling with their children, and, if so, which of the family units is assuming most or all of the responsibility for the upkeep of the dwelling. It is also possible to determine this relationship for younger families living with parents. Information from this question allows analysis of the prevalence of doubling up among lone-parent families and the incidence of absentee household maintainers.

Question H2 Owned or Rented

Is this dwelling:

- owned by you or a member of this household (even if it is still being paid for)?
- rented (even if no cash rent is paid)?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Environment Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Revenue Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies
Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada
Co-operative Housing Federation of Montréal
National Housing Research Committee
User's Group of York University

Target Groups

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- low income families,
- lone-parent families,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- seniors,
- immigrants.

Legislative and Program Requirements

- First Home Loan Insurance Program (CMHC)
- National Housing Act*
- Housing Assistance for Native and Senior Independence (CMHC)
- Mortgage Loan Insurance Program (CMHC)
- Non-Profit Housing Program (CMHC/Provinces)
- Rent Supplement Program (CMHC/Provinces)
- RRSP for Home Buyers' Plan (CMHC)
- Rural and Native Housing Program (CMHC)
- Urban Native Non-Profit Housing Program (CMHC/Provinces)
- Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (CMHC)

Purpose

Data on household tenure allow analysts to estimate the amount of rental and owned housing stock. Together with information on structural type (obtained by the enumerator), tenure data allow the evaluation of the adequacy of this housing stock to meet the needs of Canadians, especially low income groups.

Tenure information is also used to assess the impact of government policies such as rent control on the stock of rental accommodation. It permits the evaluation of government housing initiatives and indicates the need for expansion or contraction of programs at the federal and provincial levels.

Tenure data permit the analysis of trends towards increasing or declining home ownership. Other census information such as income or demographic characteristics (age, sex, marital status) can then be used to help explain these trends. Understanding developing housing trends is important to the direction of funds towards programs such as consumer-targeted financing of condominium and traditional dwellings and developer-targeted financing of multi-unit residential rental projects.

Unlike earlier censuses, in 1996, this question is only asked on the long questionnaire (Form 2B) completed by 20% of households.

Question H3 Number of Rooms and Bedrooms

- (a) How many rooms are there in this dwelling?
- (b) How many of these rooms are bedrooms?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Industry Canada
Justice Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
ARA Consulting Group
Association provinciale des constructeurs d'habitation du Québec
Calgary, City of
Canadian Home Builders' Association
Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada
Edmonton, City of
Halifax, City of
Matsqui, District Municipality of
Metropolitan Toronto, Municipality of
Montréal, Ville de
National Housing Research Committee
Richmond, City of
The Vanier Institute of the Family
Toronto, City of
User's Group of York University
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- low income families,
- lone-parent families,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- seniors.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Housing Assistance for Native and Senior Independence (CMHC)

National Housing Act

Non-Profit Housing Program (CMHC/Provinces)

Social Housing Portfolio Management (CMHC)

Purpose

Number of rooms and bedrooms in a dwelling, when related to household size, can be used to obtain a measure of crowding by housing authorities and agencies engaged in community planning and improvement projects. It is therefore an important indicator of housing conditions and quality of life. Crowding can be studied both by geographic area and in relation to designated groups such as the poor, new immigrants, the elderly or lone-parent families.

Question H4 Period of Construction

When was this dwelling originally built?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Environment Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Industry Canada
Revenue Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
ARA Consulting Group
Association provinciale des constructeurs d'habitation du Québec
Canadian Home Builders' Association
Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada
Edmonton, City of
Metropolitan Toronto, Municipality of
Montréal, Ville de
National Housing Research Committee
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- low income families,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- seniors,
- lone-parent families.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canada-Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program (CMHC/Quebec)
Emergency Repair Program (CMHC)
Public Housing Programs (CMHC)
Research Programs (CMHC)
Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (CMHC)
Rural and Native Housing Program (CMHC)

Purpose

Age of dwelling is an important variable in assessing the adequacy of the housing stock in general and, in particular, of the housing stock occupied by such designated groups as lone-parent families, new immigrants, seniors, and Aboriginal peoples. Information can also be derived on the life cycle of residential buildings, the need for new housing, areas of rapid expansion, and areas requiring renovation.

Census data are required to formulate and evaluate housing renovation and renewal programs such as the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's (CMHC) Emergency Repair Program and Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program and to direct funds to areas of acute need.

Target group housing programs such as the Rural and Native Housing Program also require census data to locate target group members, assess housing needs and characteristics, and formulate and evaluate programs and policies designed to improve standards of housing.

Question H5 Need for Repairs

Is this dwelling in need of any repairs?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Environment Canada
Finance Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Industry Canada
Justice Canada
Revenue Canada
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
ARA Consulting Group
Association provinciale des constructeurs d'habitation du Québec
Calgary, City of
Canadian Home Builders' Association
Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada
Edmonton, City of
Laval, Ville de
Montréal, Ville de
National Housing Research Committee
Regina, City of
The Vanier Institute of the Family
Toronto, City of
User's Group of York University
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

This question provides an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- low income families,
- lone-parent families,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- seniors.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Canada-Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program (CMHC/Quebec)

Core Need Analysis (CMHC)

Emergency Repair Program (CMHC)

National Housing Act

Non-Profit Housing Program (CMHC/Provinces)

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (CMHC)

Rural and Native Housing Program (CMHC)

Urban Native Non-Profit Housing Program (CMHC/Provinces)

Purpose

This question provides a measure of the condition of the housing stock. While the information obtained is based on a subjective assessment from the owner or tenant, the question provides a general indication of the state of building repair.

For housing policy makers and program managers, the data collected by this question serve as a benchmark to measure the effectiveness of government programs aimed at restoring and renovating the housing stock.

For the construction and home renovation industry, the question provides an indication of the size and location of potential markets.

Question H6 Yearly Payments

For this dwelling, what are the **YEARLY** payments (last 12 months) for:

- (a) electricity?
- (b) oil, gas, coal, wood, or other fuels?
- (c) water and other municipal services?

Question H7 Shelter Costs – Renter

For **RENTERS** only:

What is the monthly rent paid for this dwelling?

Question H8 Shelter Costs – Owner

For **OWNERS** only, answer parts (a) through (f):

- (a) What are the total regular monthly mortgage or loan payments for this dwelling?
- (b) Are the property taxes (municipal and school) included in the amount shown in part (a)?
- (c) What are the estimated yearly property taxes (municipal and school) for this dwelling?
- (d) If you were to sell this dwelling now, for how much would you expect to sell it?
- (e) Is this dwelling part of a registered condominium?
- (f) What are the monthly condominium fees?

Selected Major Users

Federal Agencies and Departments

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Environment Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Industry Canada
Revenue Canada

Provinces and Territories

All provinces and territories

Other

Advisory Committee on Health Statistics
ARA Consulting Group
Association provinciale des constructeurs d'habitation du Quebec
Burlington, City of
Canadian Home Builders' Association
Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada
Edmonton, City of
Laval, Ville de
Montréal, Ville de
National Housing Research Committee
Richmond, City of
Toronto, City of
User's Group of York University
Vancouver, City of

Target Groups

These questions provide an important characteristic for the analysis of issues affecting:

- low income families,
- Aboriginal peoples,
- seniors,
- persons with disabilities,
- immigrants.

Legislative and Program Requirements

Affordability Index (CMHC)
Canada Pension Plan (HRD)
Core Need Analysis (CMHC)
First Home Loan Insurance Program (CMHC)
Guaranteed Income Supplement (HRD)
Housing Assistance for Native and Senior Independence (CMHC)
Indian and Inuit Housing (INAC)
National Housing Act
Old Age Security (HRD)
Rent Supplement Program (CMHC/Provinces)
Social Housing Assistance (CMHC)

Purpose

Information on household expenditures for utilities, municipal services, rent, mortgages and property taxes is essential in estimating shelter costs. These costs, and their variations when related to different geographical areas, types of dwelling, household income, etc., provide meaningful input to the development, administration and evaluation of programs related to housing, welfare, and the provision of public utilities.

Affordability of housing is an important issue with respect to many designated groups such as seniors, low income families, and Aboriginal peoples. With respect to home owning seniors, information from this question provides insight into aspects of their financial security, including factors such as their ability to pay taxes and related home ownership costs.

The 1991 Census was the first time that question H8(f) (monthly condominium fees) was asked. This was implemented so that policy analysts and developers could identify households participating in this relatively recent form of home ownership and analyse their characteristics.

The portion of the question concerning mortgages allows government planners and financial institutions to determine how much of the housing stock is mortgaged and therefore contributes to estimates of the future need for mortgage funds.

The portion of the question concerning value of dwelling provides information necessary to estimate the value of national, regional and local housing stocks.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Abbreviations Used for Federal Government Departments

(Agr.)	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
(CMHC)	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
(CH)	Canadian Heritage
(C&I)	Citizenship and Immigration Canada
(EC)	Environment Canada
(HC)	Health Canada
(HRD)	Human Resources Development Canada
(INAC)	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
(IC)	Industry Canada
(PSC)	Public Service Commission of Canada
(RC)	Revenue Canada
(STC)	Statistics Canada
(SWC)	Status of Women Canada
(TC)	Transport Canada
(VAC)	Veterans Affairs Canada

Appendix 2

Statutory References to the Census

A. Constitutional Law

- (a) A decennial census in the year 1871 and every tenth year thereafter is required under section 8 of the *Constitution Act, 1867* (formerly named the *British North America Act, 1867*).
- (b) Conduct of the census is made a responsibility of the federal government under section 91, subsection 6 of the *Constitution Act, 1867*.
- (c) Representation in the House of Commons is made dependent on decennial census data under section 51 of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, as amended by the *Representation Act, 1974*.
- (d) The amending formula for the *Constitution Act* is made dependent on population data from the "latest general census" under section 38 of the *Canada Act, 1982*.
- (e) A number of provisions relating provincial subsidies to population have been legislated and amended over the years. The following is a summary of this legislation:
 - *The Manitoba Act, 1870*, section 25, made the federal subsidy in support of the provincial government dependent on the decennial census. It is no longer in effect.
 - *The British Columbia Terms of Union, 1871*, Schedule, part 3, made the federal subsidy in support of the provincial government dependent on the decennial census. It is no longer in effect.
 - *The Prince Edward Island Terms of Union, 1873*, Schedule, made the federal subsidy in support of the provincial government dependent on the decennial census. It is no longer in effect.
 - *The Alberta Act, 1905*, section 18, made a federal subsidy to the province dependent on a quinquennial census of the population. It is no longer in effect.
 - *The Saskatchewan Act, 1905*, section 18, made a federal subsidy to the province dependent on a quinquennial census of the population. It is no longer in effect.
 - *The Constitution Act, 1907*, section 1 and Schedule, replaced the above legislation with respect to subsidies to individual provinces with a general formula for a subsidy based on decennial census population counts with respect to all provinces except the three Prairie provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba), and based on quinquennial census population counts in the cases of the three Prairie provinces. The provisions with respect to the three Prairie provinces are no longer in effect.

- *The Constitution Act*, 1930, Schedule, replaced the 1907 legislation with respect to the three Prairie provinces. A subsidy was made payable to these provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba) based on quinquennial census population counts and variable with these counts up to a maximum population of 1,200,000. These provisions are still in effect.

Legal opinions provided to Statistics Canada indicate a constitutional obligation to conduct a quinquennial census of the Prairie provinces exists until such time as their populations exceed one million, two hundred thousand. Since 1961 the population of Alberta has exceeded 1,220,000.

- *The Newfoundland Act*, 1949, Schedule, part 26, made a federal subsidy to that province dependent on decennial census population counts. This provision is still in effect.

(f) Representation of Alberta and Saskatchewan in the House of Commons was made dependent on the mid-decade census of those provinces for the first mid-decade census subsequent to their creation only (i.e. 1906). Thereafter, representation was to be based on the decennial Census of Canada (*Alberta Act*, 1905, section 6; *Saskatchewan Act*, 1905, section 6).

B. Historical Antecedents to the *Statistics Act* (R.S.C. 1985)

1870 The *Census Act* (33 Victoria, Chapter 21) was passed authorizing the decennial census of 1871. The Act did not provide for subsequent censuses. It provided only for a census of the four initial provinces of Confederation.

1871 *An Act to Amend the Census Act* (34 Victoria, Chapter 18). This Act served to extend the geographical coverage of the census to those territories which subsequently joined the union (i.e. Manitoba, Rupert's Land, etc.).

1879 *The Census and Statistics Act* (42 Victoria, Chapter 21) was passed, repealing the *Census Act* of 1871 as amended. It required a census be taken in 1881 and every tenth year thereafter.

1885 *An Act to Provide for the Taking of a Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin* (48 Victoria, Chapter 3). This Act provided for a mid-decade census in the Prairie provinces in the years 1885 and 1886.

1905 *The Census and Statistics Act* (1905) was passed (4-5 Edward VII, Chapter 5), repealing previous legislation. This Act provided for a decennial census of all provinces and territories and a mid-decade census of the Prairie provinces. It initially referred to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as territories but was subsequently amended in 1905 (4-5 Edward VII, Chapter 6) to name the newly created provinces.

1918 The *Statistics Act* (1918) was passed (8-9 George V, Chapter 43), repealing the *Census and Statistics Act* of 1905. It provided for a decennial census of Canada and a mid-decade census of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

1948 The *Statistics Act* (1948) was passed (11-12 George VI, Chapter 45), repealing the *Statistics Act* (1918). It contained the same provisions with respect to the geographical coverage of decennial and mid-decade censuses as did the Act of 1918.

1955 While the provisions of the *Statistics Act* (1948) regarding mid-decade censuses remained unchanged, the government employed an Order in Council (P.C. 1955-1069) to extend the mid-decade census to cover the entire country. This order was presumably made under section 33 of the *Statistics Act* (1948) which gave the Governor in Council broad powers to prescribe "statistical investigations".

1965 While the provisions of the *Statistics Act* (1948) remained unchanged, the government again employed an Order in Council (P.C. 1965-449) to extend the mid-decade census to cover the entire country. This order was again presumably made under section 33 of the *Statistics Act*.

1971 The *Statistics Act* (1970-71-72) was passed, repealing the *Statistics Act* (1948). This Act, which is still in effect, prescribes that a quinquennial census of population be conducted in all parts of Canada (i.e. a census every five years).

1985 *Statistics Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. S-19, sections 3, 19, 20 and 21. This Act is a consolidation of previous statutes.

C. Other Federal Statutes

A number of other federal statutes or regulations refer implicitly or explicitly to census data, census-based population estimates or census geography:

(a) *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-8

The Act prescribes the use of population estimates from Statistics Canada to calculate fiscal equalization and established program payments by the federal government to the provinces. Section 4 of the *Tax Collection Agreements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contribution Regulations*, 1987, enacted pursuant to the above noted Act, provides that in determining the population of a province for purposes of a contribution or payment in the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 1991, the 1991 Census shall be used, and in subsequent years, the estimates as provided by Statistics Canada.

(b) *Canada Elections Act*, R.S.C. 1985 as amended, c. E-2, sections 3 and 198

This Act refers to the list of electoral districts named and described in a representation order declared pursuant to the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* currently in force. This Act also refers to the use of census population counts to determine costs associated with the holding of federal elections and related activities.

(c) *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1994, c. C-18

This Act prescribes the use of population data from the census for readjustment of federal electoral district boundaries.

(d) *Canada Council Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-2, subsection 15(2)

This Act prescribes that funds available under the university capital grants fund be allocated to provinces in accordance with population.

(e) *Canada Pension Plan Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-8, subsection 114(5)

This Act provides that amendments to the plan require consent of participating provinces representing two-thirds of the population of all participating provinces; population to be determined by Statistics Canada population estimates.

(f) *Canada Student Loans Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. S-23, subsection 16(4)

The Act provides for allocation of loan funds to a province based on the proportion of Canada's 18- to 25-years old that live in the province. The respective populations (national and provincial) are to be determined by Statistics Canada estimates.

(g) *Provincial Subsidies Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. P-26, section 4

The Act is one of several which provides for payment of subsidies to the provinces. This section specifically refers to Manitoba's subsidy based on population figures derived from the census.

(h) *Railway Relocation and Crossing Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. R-4, subsection 2(1)

This Act prescribes use of the most recent census data for the definition of urban areas for the purposes of the Act.

(i) *Industrial and Regional Development Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. I-8, section 2

This Act prescribes use of census geography in establishing a development index while the index itself may potentially employ census data. The word "district" in the Act is defined as a "census division established by Statistics Canada for the purpose of tabulating and publishing census data".

(j) *Municipal Grants Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. M-13

Paragraph 2(3)(b) refers to certain "urban" property as defined by Statistics Canada as of the most recent census.

(k) *Employment Equity Act, Employment Equity Regulations*, 1986, section 2

In this Act, the "designated CMA" is defined as follows: "designated CMA means the census metropolitan area of a city referred to in Schedule I and illustrated in the Statistics Canada publication *Reference Maps, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations*, published May 1982".

(l) *National Housing Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. N-11, section 2

This Act defines metropolitan area as "a city together with one or more adjacent municipalities in close economic relation with the city". This is very similar to the definition of a census metropolitan area.

(m) A number of federal statutes permit the use of nominal census records for proof of age:

- *Canada Pension Plan Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-8, section 87;
- *Old Age Security Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. O-9;
- *War Veterans Allowance Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. W-3.

D. Provincial Statutes

Many provincial statutes and regulations also implicitly or explicitly refer to census data. The following is a partial list:

Newfoundland

Electoral Boundaries Act, R.S.N. 1990, c. E-4, subsection 13(2)

- Requires population of the province according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

Schools Act, R.S.N. 1990, c. S-12 , section 85

- Requires population data on religion according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

New Brunswick

Municipal Assistance Act, R.S.N.B. 1973, c. M-19, section 7

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

Quebec

Act respecting the Conseil de la santé et du bien être, R.S.Q. c. C-56.3, section 3

- Requires information on population characteristics (socio-cultural, ethno-cultural, linguistic, demographic).

Act respecting municipal and intermunicipal transit corporations, R.S.Q. c. C-70, section 25

- Requires municipal population data.

Election Act, R.S.Q. c. E-3.3, section 15

- Requires population data.

Act to secure the handicapped in the exercise of their rights, R.S.Q. c. E-20.1, section 25

- Requires data on persons with disabilities.

Act respecting municipal territorial organization, R.S.Q. c. O-9, section 30

- Requires population data.

Ontario

Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. A.31, section 15

- Requires population data.

Education Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.2, section 27

- Requires population data by age.

Juries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. J.3, subsection 6(2)

- Requires population data.

Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.45, sections 1, 30-33

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

Manitoba

The Electoral Divisions Act, R.S.M. 1987, c. E-40, section 9

- Requires the total population of the province according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

The Health Services Act, R.S.M. 1987, c. H-30, section 80

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

The Liquor Control Act, R.S.M. 1988, c. L-160, section 1

- Requires population data according to the latest census.

The Manitoba Natural Resources Act, R.S.M. 1987, c. N-30, section 20

- Requires population data according to the latest quinquennial census.

The Municipal Act, R.S.M. 1988, c. M-225, subsections 2(1), 41(3)

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

The Unconditional Grants Act, R.S.M. 1987, c. U-10, section 1, and subsections 3(1), 4(1) and 4(2)

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

The Water Supply Commissions Act, R.S.M. 1988, c. W-100, subsection 21(2)

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

Saskatchewan

The Community Health Unit Act, S.S. 1979, c. C-19.1, subsection 3(1)

- Requires population data of the province according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

The Fire Departments Platoon Act, R.S.S. 1978, c. F-14, section 3

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

The Liquor Licensing Act, R.S.S. 1978, c. L-21, section 62

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

The Municipal Assessment Act, S.S. 1979-80, c. M-23.1, subsection 3(5)

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

The Public Health Act, R.S.S. 1978, c. P-37, paragraph 44(1)(b)

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

The Saskatchewan Assessment Act, S.S. 1980-81, c. S-6.1, subsection 8(3)

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

The Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act, R.S.S. 1978, c. T-24, paragraph 25(2)(b)

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

Alberta

County Act, R.S.A. 1980, c. C-27, sections 22, 24, and paragraphs 5(4)(a) and (b)

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

Municipal and School Administration Act, R.S.A. 1980, c. M-29, paragraph 18(3)(b)

- Requires population data of a city or town according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 1980, c. M-26, subsections 124(2), 125(2)

- Requires population data of a municipality according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

Property Tax Reduction Act, R.S.A. 1980, c. P-19, paragraph 27(3)(a)

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.



British Columbia

Municipal Act, R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 290, sections 1, 20, 775

- Requires population data according to the latest census taken by Statistics Canada.

DATE DUE

NOV 29 1996
AUG 20 1998
FEB 10 1999
JAN 28 2002

